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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 4 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About.	Steamer.	From.	
14th Feb.	Neuralia		9088
28rd ,,	Angora		4298
6th Mar.	Karoola		8988
6th ,,	Nyanza †		6695
18th ,,	Khyber		8946
26th ,,	Bremen		11540 Extra

† Conveying Troops.

*The Morea will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where passengers and baggage for London will be transferred direct to the Mantua which will await her arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
18th March	Dilwara	5,378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
23rd Feb.	Chakla	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
17th ,,	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
10th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi Direct.
26th ,,	Karagola	East South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival:	Departure:
* Yebashi Maru	M. Kitamura	9958	10th Feb.	26th Feb.
Nagano Maru	M. Tomita	8819	15th Feb	26th Feb
Kinai Maru		9193	21st Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yokohama Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.
Yenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4021	28th Feb.	15th Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:—

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Elliss Buildings,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 422,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Ueshi	18th Feb	28rd Feb	Japan
Yuki Maru	..	15th Feb	25th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	2nd Feb	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru	S. Arai	2nd Mar	18th Mar.	Japan
Shinyo Maru	..	12th Mar.	23 d	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

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Manager.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

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General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND. £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 48, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sums accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,66,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,60,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 365 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

F. P. EBRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mapritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 67,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. AIMAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 907.
Bombay Head, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,15,788	0	0
Reserve Funds	10,20,502	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on all stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
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Special care taken with Ladies' Lingerie and Woollen Goods.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,

Hamam Street, Fort Bombay

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 62,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sumba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. SATO,
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Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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To-day at 9-30 p.m.

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The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-day Thurs: and Tomorrow Friday Feburary 19th and 20th at 9-30 p. m.

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A Powerful Mystery Drama.

Saturday Feburary 21st at 9-30 p. m.
(By Special Request)

"THREE WISE FOOL"

Sunday (Matinee) Feburary 22nd at 5-30 p. m.

"THE BRAT"

A Diverting Comedy Drama in 3 acts by Maude Fulton.

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Booking for to-night's Attraction only at the Theatre.

ON THE EVE OF HER DEPARTURE!

To-morrow evening she leaves us

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The Immortal Queen, bred in the laps of the Rishis and the Mahatmas.

The Love-Story that has been handed down from one generation to another, and which has inspired the souls of millions through decades past.

The Oriental Film Company's Master Production, directed by Mr. Suchet Singh

"Shakuntala"

has clearly shown that the inclusion of European and American Artists in an Indian Drama lends a colour and tone to the subject that result in marvellous effects.

Miss Dorothy Kingdon and Miss Gopur Jan, who perform important roles in this maguificent Mythologica Photoplay have secured for this the First and Original 'Shakuntala' a name and fame that is impossible to outrwal now and hereafter.

Two days more. So hurry up. The

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

rings with cheers and applause every evening this Week, and hundreds go back for want of seats.

Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

HUNDREDS WERE TURNED AWAY

At every Performance, at the leading Theater in New Fork when the mighty wonderful William Fox version of.

"Cleopatra"

was screened there week after week.
For three months consecutively it had a sensational run.
The charming.

Theda Bara

will be presented to the Bombay public next Saturday at the

West-End Cinema

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by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Bombay.
Refer to page 10 of the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day's issue.

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The Concluding Chapters of the Patriotic Pathe Serial

WOLVES OF KULTUR

This Week at the Popular Picture Rendezvous.

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You draw a breath of relief being assured that you were at least free from such hellish Machination.

Four Houses Daily. 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

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The Circus of Death.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT !
Febuary 19th, at 9-30 p.m.
THE

Humphrey Bishop
Humphrey Bishop
Humphrey Bishop

Comedy and Operatic Company present excerpts from

"Il Trovatore"

and the

Latest Vaudeville

Last few Nights ! Book Now !
Last few Nights ! Book Now !
Prices : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
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To-day, and Tomorrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m
Famous American five reel drama

"As a Man Thinks."

Must there be a "Double Standard" of morality ? Augustas Thomas, Dean of American playwrights, proves that the "Double Standard" must exist in order to upholdthe purity of the human race.

A Delightful Entertainment !

Prices : Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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WALTER MAXWELL
has the honour to announce the return visit of

R. B. Salisbury

and his production of

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In

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Special Children's Matinee on Saturday 28th at 5 p. m.

"The Quaints" were an enormous success at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, in 1915

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
Ruffells Present

"Holy Orders"

BY

Marie Corelli

"THAT THE VISUALISATION"
of

"Holy Orders"

"may bring the true message of the Book "right home to the People, who know that "my heart is with them in all their joys "and sorrows, is the sincere wish of
Their faithful friend,
MARIE CORELLI."

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THE EMPRESS

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"The Adventures of Deadwood Dick"

Deadwood Dick is the pet hero of Britain's boyhood, and there is not a man who will not delight to renew acquaintance with him:

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"Welcome Home" An Interesting Comic Film.

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Showing to-night another fine Pathe Photo play in four reels entitled

STARS OF GLORY!
STARS OF GLORY
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Featuring the famous French actress

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Also showing

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Give your sympathy and support towards the welfare of the CHILDREN OF INDIA by attending the

Grand Fancy Dress MASK & DOMINO BALL

to be held at

THE TOWN HALL,

On Thursday, 19th Febuary,
Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd who have kindly consented to be present.

Tickets can be had at all Clubs and Gymkhanas, also at Messrs. ROSE & Co. LADY OR GENTLEMAN Rs. 15. each including refreshments.

It is hoped that dancers will, if possible, come in fancy dress. It is optional whether Masks and Dominoes are worn.

DANCING 9-30 UNMASK 11 O'CLOK.

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The Master Mystery

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Shows at

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Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.
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Benares City.

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have already been the means of saving many a life.

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LONDON, EASTERN AN AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16 ..	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8..	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16 ..	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16 ..	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8 ..	28/30
Soft spelter — — ..	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark.

Purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

Treacher & Co.,

Chemist and Druggist,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch :—CUMBALLA HILL.

Specialities

Treachers Special Liquer Brandy Rs. 6-0-0 Bottle,
Sandeman's Special Port Rs. 5-0-0 Bottle.
Peter Walker Beer (English)
Bottles 0 13 0 each
Pints 0 9 0 „
Supari Tooth Paste 0 14 0 Bot.

Telephone : 2182. *Telegraphic address* : "TREACHER."

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Danman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MALE or FEMALE TYPIST, quick at figures for a Share Broker's office. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 81, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8750

WANTED—SMART TYPISTS with knowledge of correspondence. Good prospects. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 80, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8746

WANTED A FINANCIAL PARTNER for a promising Registered High School. Apply Box No. 92, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8793

WANTED—A PARSEE GRADUATE TEACHER for the Proprietary and F. H. School, Grant Road. Apply personally to the Principal. 8789

WANTED—A smart TYPIST having little knowledge of accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8754

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER with a through knowledge of Insurance Accounts. Apply sharp, stating full particulars to Box No. 79, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8748

WANTED—A GENERAL ASSISTANT at Ahmedabad, knowing Typewriting, Accounts and Gujarati. Good salary with prospects. Apply The AHMEDABAD GLASS WORKS, LTD. 8740

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, experienced in export, import accounts and general Office Work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8786

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced OFFICE CLERKS and English knowing Urdu teachers of more than 35 years of age. Pay upto Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8796

WANTED—Two competent CLERKS having full knowledge of Urdu and Hindi Correspondence and conversant with English. Starting salaries Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 to really able men. Apply in person to Messrs. DULATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Raval Building, Lamington Road. 8777

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 01, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED—GRADUATES (with Persian) and undergraduates. S. T. C.'s and S. T. C. D.'s preferred. Apply stating fully terms and qualifications to SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 8429

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER with knowledge of Electric works and English correspondence and TURNERS, FITTERS and PRESSMEN. Apply or see personally to the MANAGER ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, Metal Stamping Works, Lamington Road, Bombay. 8677

WANTED

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 8659

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand American two-seater MOTOR CAR in best runing order, self-starter with electric lights, Stephney Wheel and instruments. Apply to Box No 85, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8763

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

FOR SALE.—Complete second-hand COTTON MILL FOR SALE, including steam power plant. In first-class running order. Shipment in one month. For further particulars apply BRITISH-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LD., Agents, John Fleming & Co., Bastion Road, Bombay. 8766

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A 2in. kitemotion pump, 7in. stroke complete in working order, (2) A new type chain brass buckets pump 4in. complete in working order, fixed at Goregam in our compound; (3) One pair of C. I. bevel wheels; (4) Two pullies of W. I. split double arms 48in. by 14in. by 4½in. bore, one pulley of W. I. Split double arms 54in. by 12in. by 5½in. bore, some materials for Electo-plating and polishing viz., sulphate of nickel, carborate nickel, cyanide potassium, scouring powder etc. Apply or see personally to the MANAGER, Anant Shivaji Desai Metal Stamping Works, Lamington Road, Bombay. 8676

TO BE LET.

TO LET for the season, "HARROW-ON-THE HILL," Ootacamund, furnished. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 8755

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER OF LICENSES for the retail sale in the Town and Island of Bombay of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.) prepared from "Hemp" as defined in section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878 as subsequently amended, for the period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1920, will be sold by public auction at the Town Hall at 12 noon (Standard time) on Wednesday the 3rd March 1920.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Customs House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 4th February, 1920. 8564

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the ROYAL ALFRED SAILED' HOME on THURSDAY, the 26th February 1920, at 6-30 p.m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

C. F. MORRIS,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Sailors' Home Society.

8737

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 11,86,34,250
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,18,63,425

DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., (Chairman).
Sir Sassoon David, Bart., (Vice-Chairman).
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir S. B. Bharucha, Kt.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bachhraj.
Ramnarain Hurnandrai, Esq.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
B. J. Padshah, Esq.
The Hon Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

ON AND AFTER 2nd February, the Company will be prepared to accept Fire and Marine risks at current rates of premium.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.
Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.
CHIEF AGENTS.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road.
LONDON AGENTS.
Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Limited 4, Moorgate Street, E. C. 3.

R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.

8146

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effect from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 200 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scale will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April 1920 the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p.
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 [illegible] 0
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920 the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent
E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 29th January, 1920 8884

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

MATERIAL.		Minimum quantity sabable.
Bedford cord cotton Khaki 27"	yards	500
Cotton long cloth bleached 27"	do.	5000
Flannelette cotton 27"	"	1000
Cotton Brown 31"	"	1000
Flannel Union Grey 28"	"	1000
do. 54"	"	1000
Do. Natural 30"	"	1000
Towelling cloth 28"	"	1000
Drill cotton khaki 27"	"	1000
Pagri Cloth Khaki 36"	"	2000
Union Blanket Cloth 54"	"	500
Blue Dungri Cloth 27"	"	1000
Putto Cloth	"	500
Mosqueto Netting Various widths	"	1000
Cloth Drab Waterproof for great Coats 54"	"	500
Blankets Woollen	No.	100
Do. cotton	No.	100
Foot Bandages	No.	1000
Woollen Mittens	airs.	1000
Kit Bags	No.	500
Khaki Kullahs	No.	1000
Webbing Cotton Khaki 2"	Yards.	5000
Tape " " ½"	"	5000
" " " ¾"	"	5000
" " Drab 1"	"	5000
" " Grey ½"	"	5000
White Flannelette Shirts	No.	5000
" " Vests	No.	500
Tooth Brushes	No.	1000

The above stores are available at the Bombay depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subjects to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to selects samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible. Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY,
CAPTAIN,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Customs House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1920 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder; Carriage Shops, Matunga, and Assistant Stores Superintendent, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's Authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway, having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits; and if the latter they must be endorsed 'Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promisory Notes lodged with the Company, will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and Octobeur each year.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender

G. R. WEBB.
Chief Stores Superintendent.

Office of the Chief Stores Supdt.,
Parel, 11th February, 1920. 8567

FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Officer Commanding 1st Advanced Repair Workshop M. T. Peshawar up to 15th March, 1920, for the purchase of nine secondhand Fiat 3 Ton Lorries, which are stored at the 1st Advanced Repair Workshops M. T. Peshawar.

Notification of Acceptence or Non acceptance of tenders will be made before 1st April, 1920.

Full particulars can be obtained and inspection of the Lorries arranged on application to Officer Commanding 1st Advanced Repair Workshop M. T. Peshawar. 8669

NOTICE.

OLD STABLE, about 55 ft. x 13 ft., at Nishanpada Cross Road will be converted into a MOTOR GARAGE, with CHAUFFEURS' ACCOMMODATION, if required. Those requiring same for the purpose should apply the undersigned.

SANJANA & BUCHIA.
Architects &c.,
No. 4, Cawasji Patel St.
opp. Hongkong Bank, Fort.

8561

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share equal to 12 per cent free of Income Tax will be paid on and after 19th instant to the registered shareholders on production of their share certificate at the Companys new address "Sorab Mansion," 7, Mursban Road.

By order of the Board.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8636

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the offices of the Company will be REMOVED to "SORAB MANSION," 7, Mursban Road, from Monday, the 16th instant.

K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8635

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of the rate of Rs. 15 per share equal to 12 per cent free of Income Tax will be paid on and after 19th instant to the registered shareholders on production of their share certificates at the new address of the Company's Offices, "Sorab Mansion" 7, Murzban Road.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8634

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the offices of the Company will be REMOVED to SORAB MANSION, 7 Murzban Road, from Monday, the 16th instant.

K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8633

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.

8862

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION will open at the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 11th March next. Intending exhibitors are requested to forward their pictures to reach Bombay not later than the 1st March next. All exhibits should be sent to the ASSISTANT HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

S. V. BHANDARKAR,
Asst. Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 18th February, 1920. 8792

WANTED.

WANTED—A MATRIC or a SCHOOL FINAL for the post of an assistant teacher in A. V. School of Bandra Municipality on Rs. 30—2—40 p.m. plus Local Allowance and House Rent with the benifit of Provident Fund. Apply sharp.

K. NATARAJAN,
Chairman,
Schools Committee,
Bandra Municipality.

Schools Committee's Office,
Bandra Municipality,
Bandra, 17th February, 1920. 8795

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.

NOVOCAIN
NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One Ruston Proctor C. C. Type 32 B. H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE in perfectly good and working order with water tanks, all pipe connections and Exhaust pipes. Apply UNION LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, 25/29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8735

FOR SALE.

150 SHARES in the Industrial Bank of Western India at 7. Premium or above. Highest offers accepted.

Apply:—
THE SIND INVESTMENT AGENCY,
40, Juma Shariff Buildings
Byculla, Bombay. 8772

WANTED.

TEMPORARY ENUMERATORS and CLERKS in connection with a census of house occupants in Bombay City at a salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 allowance each per month.

The enumerators' hours of work will be from 6 to 11 a.m. and from 5 to 7-30 p.m. (Standard Time). They will be required to work in all parts of the City.

The working hours of clerks will be from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Standard Time).

Security of Rs. 50 will have to be furnished.

Applications should be addressed to

SUPERINTENDENT,
Electoral Work (Reforms),
Bombay City.

Reforms Office,
Science Institute Building,
Mayo Road, Fort. 8616

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NANALAL NAROTAMDAS GHELABHAI NAROTAMDAS and MAGANLAL NAROTTAMDAS have contracted to sell to our client SULEMAN SOMJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Belasis Junction Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 388 square yards or there abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 792 and 3023, New No. 7960, Old Survey Nos. 2585, 4418 and New Survey No. 4024 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 705, 411 and Street Nos. 150, 152, 143, 145 which said premises are bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Abdul Karim Haji Ebrahim, on or towards the West by the property of Cowasji Hormusji, on or towards the North by Belasis Road and on or towards the South by the property of Esufali Abdulali.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8781

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BAPU VINAYAK JAVLE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. KRISHNAJI WAMAN MULE.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pansien and Tax land and ground or cart commonly called as Chadurwadi together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, privy, the cocoanut and other trees built standing or growing thereon, situate at Bhandarwada Road alias Cadell Road, Lower Mahim, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,524 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the public water passage, on or towards the West by the property of Moreshwar Vinayak Javle, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bapoo Vinayak Javle and others, partly by the property of Moreshwar Vinayak Javle and partly by the common passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Yamnabai J. Ramchandra Javle, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New No. 3411, Old Survey No. 306, New Survey No. 1'1572, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4641 (3), Street No. 1000 B and also together with the right to the use of water in a well, situate in the land belonging to Bapoo Vinayak Javle and others,

Dated this 13th day of February, 1920.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8715

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KADAR HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED has areed to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule, hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, of otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement of building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,260 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land admeasuring 3,468 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 154, 155, 156, 156, 156, New No. 5008, Old Survey Nos. 1409, 1409, 1410, 1410, and 1518, and New Survey No. 9488 and which whole piece of land with the building thereon is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1035-1288 and 1236, Street Nos. 73—74—75—78—80—58 (1-2-3) 2—4—8 and bounded as follows:—e.e., to say on the East by the Apollo Street, aforesaid on the West by the property of Rustomji Karachiwalla, on the North partly by the property of St. Thomas Cathedral and partly by property belonging to the vendor and on the South by the Bruce Lane.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8668

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LILY GOMES and Mrs. D. VICTORIA HENRIQUES have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties which belonged to the late Mr. JOHN DAMASCINE D'ALMEIDA. All persons therefore having any claim in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession sale exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land situate at Palli Hill Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, admeasuring 3108 yards and bearing entry No. 2442 survey No. 148 with the buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 3½ goontas or thereabouts, situate at Palli Hill, Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana and bearing Entry No. 325 former No. 2124, Survey No. 332 and Pot No. 4.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary Fereira & Divan,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8794

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. LILY GOMES and Mrs. D. VICTORIA HENRIQUES have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties which belonged to the late Mr. JOHN DAMASCINE D'ALMEIDA. All persons therefore having any claim in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession sale exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land situate at Palli Hill Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, admeasuring 3108 yards and bearing entry No. 2442 survey No. 148 with the buildings standing thereon.

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J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary Fereira & Divan,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8794

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. LILY GOMES and Mrs. D. VICTORIA HENRIQUES have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties which belonged to the late Mr. JOHN DAMASCINE D'ALMEIDA. All persons therefore having any claim in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession sale exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land situate at Palli Hill Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, admeasuring 3108 yards and bearing entry No. 2442 survey No. 148 with the buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 3½ goontas or thereabouts, situate at Palli Hill, Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana and bearing Entry No. 325 former No. 2124, Survey No. 332 and Pot No. 4.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary Fereira & Divan,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8794

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership, heretofore subsisting between GOVIND PURSHOTTAM DAMANIA and GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIWANDAS, carrying on business as Ship Builders at Versova in the name of DAMANIA SHIP YARD from the 9th day of August, 1919 has been dissolved as from the 1st day of February, 1920.

Our client, Mr. GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIWANDAS, will continue to carry on the said ship building business under the style or name of the VERSOVA SHIP YARD.

All persons, claiming any debt due and owing by the said Damania Ship Yard as from the 9th day of August, 1919, are required to notify their claims to our client, Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji Jiwandas, within a week from the date hereof.

All persons, owing moneys to the said Ship Yard as from the 9th day of August, 1919, shall desist from making payment to the said Govind Purshottam Damania.

All persons, dealing with the said Govind Purshottam Damania in the name of Damania Ship Yard or in any other name, shall do so at their own risk.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Solicitors, High Court.

8787

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER TO MAKE CHARCOAL AND TO TAKE ALL FOREST PRODUCTS AT UMBERCRIC AND BONTA PARAGNA NAGAR AVALI OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT NEAR DAMAN.

Suit No. 3568 of 1919.

GANGADHAR MAHADEV KARANDIKAR ..... Plaintiff

vs.

MAHAVIR PRASAD SURAJ PRASAD, Defendant.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed herein by the order of the High Court, dated 20th January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay in pursuance to the said order the following property on Monday the 1st March, next at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

1. The right to cut Timber, to make charcoal, and to take all other forest products in and from the Forests at Umbercui and Bonta of Paragna Nagar Avali of the Portuguese Government near Daman.

These two forests were sold by Public Auction under certain terms and conditions of which are specified in the conditions of sale on the 30th day of August, 1918, and were purchased by the parties to this suit for Rs. 3,73,000 plus two per cent. Government expenses, which sum and expenses have already been paid to the Portuguese Government.

It is believed that the forests contain about 25 per cent. of teak trees, 25 per cent. of timber other than teak and 50 per cent. of fire wood. The trees are grouped in 41 coupes, viz., 28 coupes in Umbercric and 13 coupes in Bonta. These coupes vary in size as will be seen from the maps of the forests which are open for inspection in the Receiver's Office. Out of these 41 coupes trees comprised in two coupes of Bonta and in two coupes in Umbercric have partly been cut and coupes of Umbercui have already been by the parties, thus leaving 38 coupes wholly uncut. The total amount of timber actually cut from the two coupes at Bonta and two at Umbercric since the date of the contract is worth about rupees one lakh out of which timber worth about rupees forty thousand is still in the hands of the parties and will be included in the property sold. The forests are to be cleared on or before the 15th day of June, 1925, and all trees can be cut except mowra trees and these trees marked with black band reserved.

II.—Depot at Vapi:—In this Depot there are following articles.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of about Rs. 15,000.

This liable to be increased or decreased before the date of the sale according to the quantities which may be sold and brought from the forests.

(b) Two motor lorries of Ford make quite new and not used.
(c) One riding horse (white) with saddle.
(d) One pair of mare (white) with harness.
(e) One red Tonga horse.
(f) One Surti Tonga and one country Tonga.
(g) One cart and a pair of bullocks.
(h) One horse working in the forests.
(i) six chairs.
(j) One bench.
(k) Utensils as per list which will be produced at the sale worth about Rs. 300.

III.—Depot at Sanjan.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of Rs. 3,000 (See note as regards the Timber at the Vapi Depot.

IV.—Articles at Santa such as chairs, benches, tongas etc., a list of these will produced at the sale.

These articles are worth about Rs. 2,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal and Kher Solicitors for the Plaintiff at 65, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.,

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND JEWWELLERY ON THURSDAY 19th FEBRUARY, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, Household furniture and Jewellery as follows:—

Furniture such as Drawing Room, suites, sofas, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, toilet tables, almirahs, cupboards, writing tables, office chairs, Hanging, wall and table lamps, gramophones, soiled linen boxes bedsteads etc. etc.

Jewellery such as diamond rings, bracelets, necklaces, pearls mallas, koodas, diamond, koodas, ear-rings and diamond cluster rings, set with rubies, emeralds, cats-eyes, pearls, etc., etc.

By order of the parties concerned.

BONA FIDE SALE ON 20.2.20.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of February, 1920, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.) 100 one hundred bags of dry ginger (old), in the godowns of Thacker Kanji Morarji, at Baroda Street near Dhanar Bunder. By the order of Thacker Kanji Morarji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Bombay Commercial Co., the defaulting purchasers.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT STORES ON SATURDAY 21st FEBRUARY, 1920.

Under instructions from the officer in Charge No. 15, Supply Section, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION Company will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall, all unserviceable Government stores such as empty ghee and oil tins, packing materials etc., etc.,

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,

Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING STEAMSHIPS FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO TRAFFIC IN THESE HARD DAYS AT PRE-WAR PRICES.

Shipowners, Steamship Agents, Marine Contractors and General Merchants will not miss this opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO STRONG WELL-BUILT TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSELS "GOVINDA" AND "KRISHNA", BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, GOVERNMENT DOCK-YARD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), two vessels with all stores and fittings on board of them on the date of the sale.

2. The particulars of the vessels are as follows:—"Govinda" built in 1908 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets compound surface, condensing engines, each having cylinders 12in.—24in. in diameter, by 15in. stroke developing 450 I.H.P. Steam supplied by ordinary Marine type boilers 13in.—6in. diameter, 10ft.—6in. long working pressure, 100 lbs. per square inch.

Length 130ft., breadth 20ft., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—10in. Tonnage gross 136 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed about 9.5 miles per hour.

"Krishna" built in 1910 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets of trip, Expansion surface, condensing engines each having cylinders 10in.—15in.—26in. by 15in. stroke, developing 650 I.H.P. Steam supplied by Ordinary Marine Type boilers 14ft.—6ft. in diameter 10ft. long, working pressure 140 lbs. per square inch, length 145ft., breadth 22ft.—6in., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—6in. Gross tonnage 150 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed 9.5 miles per hour.

Both are very fine flush decked vessels with a deck cabin forward and a wooden roof extending fore and aft supported on extensions of the hand rails stanchions surmounted by flying bridge. Each launch is divided by 5 steel buckheads into fore and after peaks, fore and after hold, cross Bunker and engine and boiler room space and is supplied with powerful steam steering gear, steam windlass and dynamo and engine for electric lights.

3. The vessels are also supplied with the usual equipment of anchors, chains, warps, etc. They are generally in good condition throughout and machinery and boilers in good working order.

4. Purchasers must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at their own expense and risk. Pending such removals, the vessels will remain in the Dockyard or at the moorings at the risk of the purchasers.

5. 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid which will be knocked down, will have to be paid immediately by the purchasers and on the acceptance of the bids finally by the Directors, Royal Indian Marine, the balance will have to be paid within 14 days of the purchase and before the vessels are removed from the Government Dockyard or the moorings, should the balance be not paid and the vessels not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.

6. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the DIRECTORS, Royal Indian Marine, or Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Director, Royal Indian Marine,
JIWAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1920.

8790

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 20TH FSBRUARY, 1920 AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 20th day of February, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture by John Roberts and other makers comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, open carved chiffonier, carved tables and teapoys, John Robert's Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, partition screws, handsome cabinets, rich table ornaments, brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, American Gunn, sectional book cases, roll top writing table, mirror and panel door almyrahs, hatstand, large special quality Godrei safe with cabinet stand, sofa cushions, table linen, table cloths aluminium utensils, fowls, ducks, Turkeys, etc., etc.

The property of one European gentleman, proceeded home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February, 1920.

JAMROOD.

THE SPECIFIC AGAINST INFLUENZA AND MALARIA

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Special Discount to Trade,

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Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,
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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

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Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb	
Mar.	17.31
April	
May	25.91
June	
July	24.54
Aug.	
Sept.	23.16
Oct.	22.32
Nov.	
Dec.	21.44
Jan.	21.16

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. —	29.951 Inches
Temperature of Air	76.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4 "
Dew Point	66.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.722 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Mean temperature of Air	83.0 "
Maximum do do	69.5 "
Resultant Direction of Wind from midnight	N, N W N N W, N.
Rain	184 Miles.
Fall of Rain	—
Total fall during month	—
Do. do. year	—
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of th	—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon	16	m 8 48	24 3	16	m 3 24	20 9
		10 11a	26 7		9 59a	17 10
Tues	17	m 9 40	25 1	17	m 4 4	19 10
		10 59a	26 8		9 44a	17 1
Wed	18	m 10 22	26 0	18	m 4 38	18 0
		11 6a	28 2		4 23a	16 18
Thu.	19	m 11 0	26 10	19	m 5 9	17 11
		11 34a	28 8		4 59a	15 11
Fri.	20	m 11 37	27 1	20	m 5 39	17 2
					5 34a	15 8
Sat	21	m 0 3	29 0	21	m 6 9	16 6
		9 13a	17 1		6 8a	15 10
Sun.	22	m 0 33	29 1	22	m 6 39	16 1
		0 50a	23 1		6 42a	15 3

" 16 (Monday) " 7h. 7m. " 6h. 39m
" 17 (Tuesday) " 7h. 7m. " 6h. 60m.
" 18 (Wednes) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset. 6h. 40m.
" 19 (Thursday " 7h. 6m. " 6h. 10m.
" 20 (Friday) " 7h. 5m. " 6h. 41m.
Feb. 14 (Saturday) " 7h. 5m. " 6 41m.
" 15 (Sunday) " 7h. 4m. " 6 42m.

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	—	14d. 2h.	12.49m a. m.
Last Quarter	—	12d. 2h.	10.26m. a. m.
New Moon	—	10d. 5h.	4.89m. a. m.
First Quarter	—	27d. 5h.	14.50m. a. m.

STANDAR BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th February, 1920 was 30.160 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it com-

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L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 5B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, BFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G conc B 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder,
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black T, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BX F.
Diadem Chrome Blue T Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, BN, S
Wool Scarlet 6R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, B, 2B, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Bordeaux RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 1G
Dark Acid Brown LF
Light Acid Brown L

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Rai B. S. Bhandari, M.A.,
BATALA (PUNJAB)

CONSUMPTION

COLONEL'S

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Writes 20th January:—

"I am glad to say that the friend for whom you then supplied it, remains in the best of health. I have a relation here who has incipient lung trouble, and I am very anxious that he should commence your treatment as early as possible."

A straight question why does the Colonel use my Medicine?

Because from *personal* experience, he knows it is

THE ONLY CURE.

Why waste time and money on medicines that don't cure?

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,
VISITS BOMBAY,
Orient Hotel,
Every Wednesday and Saturday.
Write for appointment

NO FEES.

Address letters:—
NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (144	1—:—0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0	Universal Embrocation	1—0—0
Liver Solution	1—4—0		

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

For further particulars write to:— M. J. GAJJAR,

215 C. P. STREET near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

MANILA ROPES

JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
WIRE ROPES

50, Churchgate Street, Fort.

CLUBWALLA & Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new home (proposed to be built by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India) at the hands of H. E. Lady Lloyd, King's Circle, Matunga 5-30 p.m.

Willingdon Sports Club Polo Tournament, 5 p.m.

"Bal Masque" in aid of the Infants' Welfare Fund Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Reception at the Bunder to Lala Lajpatrai on arrival of the mail steamer.

Public meeting to welcome Lala Lajpatrai, Shantaram's Chawl, 9 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, at the Council's Office, 5-15 p.m. when Lady Lloyd will attend.

Standing Committee Meeting, 5-40 p.m.

Grant Medical College Sports on the Oval at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

At Home to Lala Lajpatrai, by Mrs. Besant, China Baug, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, February, 23.

Homeward mails to be despatched by s.s Angora leaving Bombay at 1 p.m.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delays on Cablegrams:—

Bombay to London:—Full rate, 5 days.
London to Bombay:—Full rate, 5 days.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A public meeting to celebrate the Fifth Anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be held at the Servants of India Society, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). It will be addressed by Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Faiz B. Tayabjee, and Mr. M. D. Altekar, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will preside The meeting is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have now been made to despatch the next Homeward Mails by the s.s. Angora leaving Bombay at 1 p.m., on Monday the 23rd instant. As the s.s. Angora will not proceed further than Marseilles, parcel post beyond Marseilles will be taken forward in the Karmala sailing on the 28th instant This supercedes previous notice dated the 13th instant on the subject.

The following will be the latest hours posting for this English Mail at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Registered correspondence, 7 p.m., on Saturday; with late fee from 7 a.m., to 8 a.m., on Monday.

Parcels upto, 6 p.m., on Saturday.

Money Order upto 4-30 p.m., on Saturday.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town Sub-Offices.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

AGENDA FOR SENATE MEETINGS.

An adjourned Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 8th March, 1920, at 5-45 p.m., when consideration will be given to the following business left over out of the Agenda of the last meeting:—

9. Appointment of a Committee to examine the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission in the light of this University.

10. A proposal to levy an annual fee of Rs. 10 from every registered School for the privileges of registration.

11. Amendment of regulation 8 regarding the publication of the list of successful candidates at the School-Leaving Examination

MEETING OF MARCH 8.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 8th March, 1920, immediately after the disposal of the business of the adjourned Meeting referred to above.

1. Election of a representative of the University on the Court of Visitors of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in place of the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan who has resigned his office as an Ordinary Fellow.

2. Assignment of the newly elected Fellows to Faculties.

Dr. R. N. Rahma has given due notice of his intention to move that, as recommended by the Syndicate, Dr. Taherali M Kajiji, M.A., LL.D., Mr. M, S, Bharucha, L.C.E,, and Prof. Vishvanath B. Naik, M.A., be assigned respectively to the Faculties of Law, Science and Arts.

3. Alteration of the date of commencement of the Examination for the Degree B.Hy. to first Monday in March.

4. A proposal to substitute principles Prosody and principles of Criticism for Linguistics in the Honours syllabus of English for the B.A. Examination.

5. Revised syllabuses of Logic and Philosophy for the Intermediate Arts. B.A. an M.A. Examinations.

6. A proposal to make Ahmedabad and Karachi centres for holding the B.A. Degree Examination.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1.39 p.m., Feb. 18.

The Commission of Jurists appointed by the League of Nations to inquire into the organisation of a Permanent Court of International Justice includes Baron Descamps, Belgain Minister of State; M. Fadda, a Professor of the Naples University; M. Gram, a former Judge of the Mixed Tribunal in Egypt; Doctor Loder, of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands; Lord Phillimore, M. Elihu Root, M. Vesnitch, the JugoSlav Ambassador in Paris and Satsuo Akidzuki, former Japanese Ambassador in Vienna.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

BIG MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

SENPARISON WINS WILLINGDON PLATE.

The fourth day of the Big Meeting was held yesterday in fine weather. Being a holiday a large number of people was present. Of the seven events on the card, three were of great interest namely, the Wellingdon Plate, the Colaba Cup and the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate. All the races were keenly contested and fine finishes resulted in many events.

Proceedings started with the Cumballa Plate of 5 furlongs for Arab Ponies in the 2nd Division. With the exception of Powder Puff all the candidates, in a field of eight, were well supported. Alladin and Bhookhri were, however, more backed than the rest. Summerton won pretty easily from Natal who put in 'ate run. Bayonet, the hope of not a few, failed miserably and so did Alladin.

Belle Chance declined in the Randwick Plate 1½ miles for Horses in the 3rd Division. In the field of eleven which started. Grieg was male a hot favourite with Mametz second in demand. A good deal of money was also invested on Flotelle Decorum and Yuan. Mometz won by a narrow margin after running from start to finish. Brown timed his challenge a little too late, otherwise Decorum might have won handsomely. Grieg was never in the race.

The Damascus Plate of 1¼ miles for Arabs in the 2nd Division was a pretty race in which Hakum and Victor fought an exciting finish. Victor also won the Charni Road Plate on the 12th instant he is now in splendid form but without the masterly horsemanship of J. R. Flynn. Hakum would have beaten him yesterday. The consistent Wazir, who was favourite, ran third.

The classical event of the day was the Willingdon Plate of 1½ miles for Horses in the first division. Attention centered on Roubaix though he carried 9-13. In this race Ardwreck was the only one who declined. Mr. M. Goculdas had besides Roubaix, Cherry and Black and Brownvale in the race. Though armed with his usual three barrelled gun, he failed to knock down the handsome stake of this plate. Senparison, who won, ran ahead from the start. In front of the Grand Stand, Pastime and Oros challenged, but Senparison just outstayed the former. Roubaix undoubtedly ran well, but weight told could only manage to place fourth. Gaicomi had a nice weight and was expected to run better than he did. Cherry and Black also disappointed his stable and the public. Pastime and Oros are both in splendid condition at present.

The Colaba Cup was the next event and it was also a highly interesting one. In this race many candidates found supporters. The followers of Harrison's stable were on Hunyadi and also on Mazboot, Johnnie H. had a considerable folowing, especilally as Cyanite was scratched. Anthracite, Treddle, Red Quill and Gladiator had many backers. But by far, the bulk of money went on Royal Charter and it was only at the last moment that there was a rush on Simon's Choice. The favourite Royal Charter ran like a hack, all the rest were left standing when Simon's Choice, Dori and Mazboot entered the straight. A great challenge took place before the stands and the verdict was given to Simon's Choice after a sensational finish. Stokes proved again that he is a smart horseman.

Two light weights badly defeated Forfeit Lass, Vallance and Liberty, the three best fancied horses in the Worli Plate or 5 furlongs which was run on the straight course. In the small field of seven, Brioche placed first and Bucks second.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate of 6 furlongs was the last race of the day. In this event Krushan, the fastest Arab performer in this country, was considered invincible though he carried the decent weight of 9.7 and had to contend against Red Cross, Warminster, Mentor and Silver Streak. He had besides the advantage of Bunty Brown's superior skill on Arabs. He won a popular race and was loudly cheered when he returned to weigh in.

Yesterday the races were disastrous to punters, as there were as many as three or four favourites in each race and most of the went down. The last day of the Big Meeting will be held on Saturday next when the most important event of the season, the Byculla Club Cup will be run.

A notice posted up at the Race Course announces that the trainer Goolam Ali has been warned off the course for the inconsistent running of Collingwood this season. It will be remembered that Collingwood has run three times this season, once in the Dealers Plate of 1 mile, when he was ridden by Barnett; in this race he ran unplaced. Th second time he ran in the Bombay Derby 1½ miles, ridden by Brown, which he won pulling up. The third and last time he ran in the Gaye Plate of 1¼ miles, ridden by Ruiz and again he failed to place. I drew attention to the erratic manner this horse ran and tried to explain that in the two races in which he ran unplaced, the distances were too short and the races too fast. Already in Poona Collingwood showed his dislike for a fast race when he ran unplaced in the First Aga Khan Commemoration Plate. In that race of 1½ miles, Collingwood was thought to be a moral certainty, but Earl and Anaiza made the race so fast that he could not manage to secure a fourth place. He only repeated his Poona performance here in the Dealers Plate in which Krushan made the pace too hot for him and in the Gaye Plate in which Krushan again and Cessation made the running from the start and deprived Collingwood of any chance he may have had in those two races. But when he met a large field of third class Arabs and some second class ones with only one first class Arab, Ruby Mine, who, like himself carried 9-11, he beat that field as he liked, meeting absolutely with no opposition. The timing of that race showed that it was a poor affair and besides the distance suited him. It appears that some days after the last race in which Collingwood ran the Stewards were requested to institute an inquiry in the matter with the result that fault has been found with Goolam Ali and he has been warned off as stated above.

This amazing decision of the Stewards has caused mixed feelings among the great number of sportsmen who took a keen interest in the matter. The majority think that Goolam Ali has been unjustly dealt with. I agree with the majority. It would appear that suspicion fell on Goolam Ali as it is believed that the animal was "stuffed" on the two occasions he ran nowhere! It is needless to comment any further on this lamentable affair. It only makes one realize that the decisions of the Stewards on question that affect the livelihood of any *uninfluential* man do not rest on any semblance of judicial proceedings or ethical notions, Goolam Ali has been convicted on mere suspicion, deprived of his livelihood and in this the Stewards unanimously agreed that he was a great sinner and must be made an example of! To the majority this decision has caused consternation. One wonders why the Stewards waited to be requested to institute an inquiry and never took the trouble to examine the horse immediately after he ran in the two unplaced races. They have the service of a Veterinary Surgeon at every meeting and it is rather strange that they themselves never thought anything wrong until they were, so to speak, pressed to institute an inquiry. Collingwood will yet prove, to the satisfaction of everybody that he is an erratic performer in the manner I have already described him to be from the time of the last Poona Season. As to this Goolam Ali will not have to wait very long. Meanwhile, he has the sympathy of many sportsmen who entertain the hope that the Stewards will some day do him justice if they really care for justice and things of this sort.

Detail:—

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on Round Course).

Mr Arnold's SUMMERTON, 7-10 cd 7-11, Buckley .....
Mr E R S's NATAL, 8-3 cd 8-4, Brown .....
Mr J K Irani's BHOOKRI, 9-5, W. Huxley .....
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's POWDER PUFF, 8-9, Ruiz .....
Did not run: Taj.

The race:—A very poor start was witnessed in this race Summerton got away best, leading Bhookri and Powder Puff, Powder Puff assumed command after the first 2 furlongs with Bhookri on the outside and Summerton on the rails, he finished at the 2nd furlong where Summerton once again came to the front and holding Bhookri safe he came around the turn at a great pace. Natal gave chase but failed to make any impression on Summerton who won by 4 lengths. Natal who rushed late was a victim of the bad start, and finished 1½ lengths in front of Bhookri, 3/4 length.

Favourites: Aladdin and Bhookri.

Time:—1 min 6 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 59/8. Places Rs. 20 Rs. 21 and Rs 18/8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31/8. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 32 and Rs. 11/8.

Trainer:—A R Dakeel.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance miles

Mr T M Thaddeus' MAMETZ, 8-13, Ruiz ...
Mr S D Magrabi's DECORUM, 8-13 Brown
Mr Leonard's GANTRY, 6-12, Japheth .....
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's FUGLE
LADY, 8-7, J R Flynn .....
Did not run:—Belle Chance.

The race:—They got away level, when Partial Eclipse went out in front of Gantry an Mametz. They ran in this order till the 7 furlong-post, here Gantry and Symptoms showed prominently, with Mametz handy. Symptoms gave up at the 3rd furlong where Mametz secured the rails, with Gantry on his heels. They came in this order in the straight where Decorum challenged Mametz. A great struggle ensued, both animals fought desperately, Mametz securing the verdict by ½ a neck. lengths, ½ length

Favourites:—Mametz and Greig.

Time:—2 min 40 1/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 26/8. Places Rs. 14/8 Rs. 22/8, and Rs. 42

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. Rs. 12, and Rs. 18/8.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Snr).

THE DAMASCUS PLATE—Distance 1¼ miles

Mr Mark's VICTOR, 8-2 J R Flynn .....
Mr Ali bin Talib's HAKUM, 8-12 Ruiz ...
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's WAZIR, 8-2, Northmore .....
Mr Fahad bin Saif's GOLD KING 8-5, Brown .....
Did not run:—Dowlat. Gazal. All Joy and Angler

The race:—After great delay due to fractiousness on the part of Gold King and Hakum, they were dispatched, when Black Husar, Salsette, and Dandelion were prominent with Hakum, Gold King and Wazir forming the next group of leaders. Victor was far away in the bunch; at the 6 furlong post a change was observed. Black Husar and Salsette fell away, Hakum, Dandelion and Gold King then raced together. Dandelion retired at the 2nd furlong. Hakum and Gold King were first into the straight with Victor on the inside, the first named pair were tussling for positions when Victor cleverly secured the rails, Hakum was then challenged by Victor, who won on the post by ½ a neck after a great finish. Wazir came late and snatched third place 1½ lengths behind short head.

Favourites:—Wazir, Hakum.

Time:—2 min 22¾ secs

Tote paid:—Win Rs 162/8. Places Rs. 28 Rs. 17/8, and Rs. 14/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77. Places Rs 17/8, Rs 10 and Rs. 8/8.

Trainer:—Vyner.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr A Hope's SENPARISON, 7-13, Buckley
Mr T M Thaddeus' PASTIME, 8-3, J J Meekings .....
Mr T M Thaddeus' OROS, 9-5, Ruiz 3
Mr M Goculdass' ROUBAIX, 9-13, Huxley 4
Did not run:—Ardvreck

The race:—An indifferent start saw Senparison first out with Oros on his heels, Penny Pie was also with the leader. No change was observed in the order until the 2nd furlong; here Roubaix appeared to improve his position, Penny Pie retiring. Senparison was still leading, with Oros and Roubaix near by. Senparison entered the straight in front of Oros and Roubaix, the pair, however, were unable to make any impression on the leader, who made bid for victory. Pastime challenged at a tremendous pace but failed to deprive Senparison of victory. Won by a neck, ½ length, 1 length.

Favourite—Roubaix.

Time:—2 min 6 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 99/8. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 28/8, and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 19/8 and Rs 11

Trainer:—E C Ramshaw.

THE COLABA CUP—Distance 1 mile

Mr J C Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE, 9-12, Stokes .....
Mr J P J Walon's DORI, 8-7, Rose 2
Messrs Pine and Molesbhoy's MAZBOOT, 8-8 Harrison 3
Messrs Goculdass and Gardas 4
Did not run:—Cyanite and Owen Rose

The race:—This was also a poor start, Dori being the most fortunate in getting away early. Hunyadi was last. Next to Dori were Mazboot, Firpo, and Simon's Choice. Dori was joined at the 2nd furlong by Simon's Choice, and the pair entered the straight abreast, making a most exciting finish down the straight Simon's Choice won by ½ a length, Mazboot was 1½ lengths away, ¾ length.

Favourites—Royal Charter and Mazboot.

Time:—1 min 40 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 54. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 95 and Rs. 25.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs 16 Rs. 39 and Rs. 15.

Trainer:—P J Firth.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Messrs. J N De Souza and Frank's BRIOCHE 7-1, Ringstead 1
Mr T M Thaddeus' BUCKO, 7-6, J J Meekings .....
Mr Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 7-11, McPherson .....
Mrs Metha and Mr Petit's BELLE SYME, 8-6, Lynch .....
Did not run:—Symrex and Dori.

The race:—Forfeit Lass was quickest out of the gate with Bucko and Brioche on her heels. Brioche had the inside position and gradually wore down Forfeit Lass. Near home Bucko made a great effort but Brioche won clearly by ½ length. Crushed Glass and Belle Syme passed Forfeit Lass, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Favourites:—Liberty and Forfeit Lass.

Time:—1 min.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 271. Places Rs 129, Rs. 61.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs 148. Places Rs. 61. and Rs. 40/8.

Trainer:—D Grenhalgh (Jnr).

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr Heath's KRUSHAN, 9-7, Brown 1
Messrs Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's RED CROSS, 9-8, Buckley 2
Mr M Goculdass' MENTOR, 8-4, Townsend 3
Dr S V Kandalkar's PALADIN, 6-12, Northmore .....
Did not run:—Zuheir, Peacemaker and Hadoor.

The race—This field was sent nicely away when Mentor, Silver Streak and Krushan interchanged places for the first 2 furlongs. Red Cross joined the company at the 3rd furlong, where Krushan took the rails with Red Cross on the inside. Krushan headed Mentor and Red Cross and brought them into the straight and never leaving the issue in doubt. Krushan won with consummate ease by 1½ lengths from Red Cross, who was a shot head in front of Mentor. Paladin made a late rush and finished 1½ lengths behind.

Favourites:—Krushan and Silver Streak.

Time—1 min 22 4/5 secs

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20/8. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 37 and Rs. 72/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs 12. Places Rs 8, Rs 17/8, and Rs 31

Trainer: T Ferguson (Jnr)

CRISIS IN COTTON INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT ACTION SOLICITED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Feb. 18.

A representative meeting of Lancashire cotton interests was held in the Manchester Town Hall to-day, the Lord Mayor presiding. Earl Derby supported the resolution asking the Government to co-operate financially with the employers in giving effect to the Empire Cotton Committee's recommendations. He said any big failure to preserve the cotton industry would turn Lancashire into a howling wilderness; no Government could afford to ignore the claim for assistance which was being made by all classes and creeds.

KOLTCHAK SHOT AT IRKUTSK.

BY ORDER OF REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1.35 p.m., Feb. 18.

The War Office reports that Admiral Koltchak and his Prime Minister Pepelaieff were shot early in the morning on February 7th, by the order of the Military Revolutionary Committee at Irkutsk.

THE ADRIATIC SETTLEMENTS.

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPRESSES DISAPPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1.35 p.m., Feb. 18.

President Wilson has sent a letter to the Supereme Council disapproving the proposed settlement of the Adratic question.

RESIGNATION OF SIR MARSHAL REID.

DUE TO BUSINESS IN CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1.35 p.m., Feb. 18.

Sir Marshall Reid has resigned from the India Council on the ground of an important business in the city.

SIR MARSHAL REID—"AN ASSET TO INDIA COUNCIL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

"The Times" says:—Sir Marshal Reid has been a source of strength to the India Council in the discussions on financial and commercial questions. The Council is well above the new minimum number laid down by the India Act, but there is every reason to anticipate the appointment of a member with Indian commercial experience to fill the vacancy.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King to-day received Sir James Brunyate in audience.

Doctor Mackichan has arrived in London.

SURRENDER OF WAR CRIMINALS.

GERMAN OFFER TO TRY THEM HERSELF.

ACCEPTED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 18.

The Supreme Council has issued a reply to the German Note of January, 25th, which set out the grave political and economic consequences likely to arise from the surrender of war criminals. The Powers record Germany's declaration of her inability to carry out the Peace Treaty with regard to their surrender and accordingly reserve the power to employ the rights which the Treaty accords them.

The Allies note, the German offer immediately to open penal proceedings before the Supreme Court in Leipzig against all whose extradition is notified, also her undertaking that the Court will be under the most complete guarantees and not affected by other German judgments or Court practice.

The reply points out that the offer accords with the expressly mentioned provision of Article 228 of the Treaty and the Allies, therefore, accept it, but reserve the right to decide by the results whether Germany acts in good faith and associates herself in punishing the crimes committed.

The Allies, however, intend to appoint Mixed Inter-Allied Commission to collect evidence in support of the charges against the accused.

The Powers reserve the right to decide whther Germany's proposed procedure results in the accuseds' escape from just punishment, in which case they will exercise their full rights by submitting cases to their own tribunals.

EARL CURZON ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Speaking before the Imperial Chapter and Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League, Earl Curzon referring to the League of Nations said that in the constitution of the League, they had set up the machinery which could revise in one generation the mistakes of statesmen of the previous one. There was something in the new diplomacy not found in the old; in place of the Balance of Power they had the rights of communities recognised, in place of competition in armaments they were endeavouring to establish the reconciliation of interests in the place of the ambitions of rulers they had set up the aspirations of peoples and in place of secret treaties diplomacy would be more open.

Alluding to the American situation, Earl Curzon continued:—It is not our business to interfere with America's domestic difficulties, but America has her difficulties as member of the great fraternity of nations. Let us not say one word to aggravate them. Nothing could be more deplorable than that at the present moment. America should withdraw her influence from the concert of nations. We want from America that detachment of public opinion, that stimulus of fresh ideas, that inspiration of high ideals which she has been able to communicate to this continent. I hope we may still continue to receive the inspiration of those ideas, and that nothing may happen to prevent America from joining with us in the overwhelming task of reconstructing the peace and stability of the world.

NADIAD POSTMEN ON STRIKE.

NO INCREASE OF SALARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAIDIAD, Feb. 18.

Failing to obtain an increase of salary to cope with the rise in prices, all postal peons have struck these three days. Delivery work has been paralysed. The public is suffering inconvenience and great losses during this busy season.

STRIKE AT A FLOUR MILL.

We learn that about 250 men of the New Union Flour Mills Ltd., (Agents Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.,) struck work on Tuesday as their demand were not satisfactorily considered by the authorities. The main demands of the strikers are:—

6 per cent. allowance (including the one of 35 per cent. they are at present drawing).

One month's salary as Bonus.

Ten hours' day instead of 12 hours and overtime to be paid extra.

Wages to be paid on the 15th of every month and not on the 25th.

Mr. F. Willis, the Manager of the mills, we understand, has promised to give a 60 per cent. allowance and has no mind to consider the other demands at the present moment. The men appear to be quite dissatisfied and are not inclined to resume work.

KHILAFAT FUND.

PURSE OF RS. 1300 FROM RESIDENTS OF MADANPURA.

In response to the appeal made at the Third Session of the All-India Khilafat Conference, the Mahomedan residents of Madanpura at an open air public meeting held last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Ahmad Haji Sidick Khatri presented a purse of Rs. 1300 to the president, to be forwarded to the All-India Khilafat funds. Full report of the meeting will appear later.

POWRERS' EPLY TO DUTCH NOTE.

NETHERLANDS' GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

CHANCES OF FUTURE INTRIGUES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 12.45 p.m., Feb. 18.

The Powers' Reply to the Netherlands Government Note as regards the ex-Kaiser points out the immense sacrifices, they made in general interest during the war, entitle them to ask for reconsideration of the refusal of extradition based on weighty but entirely personal considerations of State which held aloft in the war and cannot perhaps appreciate quite accurately all the present duties and dangers of the present hour.

The reply emphasises very grave political effects to which relinquishment of the claims of justice against the ex-Emperor would give rise and the Powers renew their demand and point out that their request does not depend on the Dutch Municipal Law. There is no question of prestige at stake. The Powers pay as much heed to the conscientious sentiments of a State with limited interests as to the mature decision of the great Powers.

The contemplated trial would prepare the way for a world tribunal competent to examine the international crimes and would demonstrate the unanimity of feeling animating the conscience of all the nations. The Powers point out that Netherlands apparently do not consider that they share with the other civilised nations the duty of securing the punishment of crimes for which William of Hohenzollern undeniably bears a heavy responsibility and dwell on the influential and representative character of the Note demanding his surrender, saying that surely the Netherlands have not forgotten that the policy and personal action of a man required for judgment cost the lives of approximately ten millions, murdered in their prime and were responsible for the mutilation and shattered health of three times that number, devastation and destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries, formerly industrious, peaceable and happy, and piling up war debts running into billions of which the victims are the men who defended their freedom and incidentally Holland's.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF WAR.

Economic and social existence of nations has been thrown into confusion and is now jeopardised by famine and want—terrible results of the war of which William the second was the author. The Allies cannot conceal their surprise at not finding in the Dutch reply a single word of disapproval of the crimes committed by the Emperor—crimes which outrage the most elementary sentiments of humanity and civilisation and of which in particular so many Dutch nationals have themselves been innocent victims on the high seas

The reply refers to the reactionary mainfestations which followed Holland's refusal and the dangerous encouragement given to the opponents of just chastisement of culprits, whatever their social position. The Powers remind Holland that if she persists in her refusal she will assume the direct responsibility for sheltering the criminal and for that propaganda so dangerous, to Europe and the whole world

It is indisputable that the permanent presence of the ex-Emperor under fatally meticulous supervision at a few kilometres distance from the frontier of Germany where he continues to be the centre of active and increasing intrigue constitutes for the Powers that made superhuman sacrifices to destroy this mortal danger a menace which they cannot be called on to accept. The Powers declare that the rights they possess in virtue of the most express principle of the law of nations entitle them and make it their duty to take such measures as are required for their own security. The Powers cannot conceal the painful impression made by Holland's refusal to hand over the ex-Emperor without considering the possibility of reconciling Holland's scruples with effectual precautional measures either on the spot or by holding the ex-Emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, and making it impossible for him to extend his disastrous influence in Germany in future. Such a proposal would not fully have corresponded to the Powers' request but at least would have afforded a proof of the feelings which Holland must possess.

The Powers urge on Holland in the most solemn and pressing manner the importance attaching to a fresh consideration of their request. They emphasise how grave situation might become if Holland were not in position to give those assurances which safety of Europe demands.

WAR-TIME INCREASES IN WEALTH.

QUESTION OF LEVYING A TAX.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons, Sir Donald MacLean moved an amendment to extend the scope of the Government enquiry into the practicability of a tax on war-time increases in wealth, to the practicability of a capital levy for reducing the national debt.

Mr. Chamberlain thought that the idea of a capital levy would strike a blow at the employment of capital for the expansion of industry and at the encouragement of saving. He thought that the signs of the times were reassuring; trade was good, exports were reviving and the heavy fall in the American exchange was a great bounty to the export trade in diverting orders which otherwise would never have reached us. Full advantage should be taken of it by extending the means of production to the uttermost. He deprecated rash experiments as against sane methods of financial recuperation.

Sir Donald MacLean's amendment was rejected and the Government motion for enquiry was adopted.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, February, 19, 1920.

HERO AS PATRIOT.

It is one of the rarer experiences of life for an individual or a nation to welcome the return of a friend, w was believed to have been, by the fiat of fortune, permanently separated or finally lost. The return of Lala Lajpatrai to-day is a circumstance of great rejoicing, because, at one time, it appeared that he would never be able to see his native land. Two years ago, when the question of his return was discussed in the House of Commons, Sir George Cave made him out to be a dreadful subverter of law and order, whose sentiments with regard to the war were said to have been enough to ban him out of India for all time. Though Lala Lajpatrai expressly repudiated the charge of "pro-Germanism" which was, in those days, occasionally used to blacken people guilty of independent judgment, his right of re-entry was disputed in grave and awstruck accents. His proscribed book "Young India," to which Colonel Wedgwood had written the introduction in Britain and the Rev. J. T. Sunderland in America, was represented as the substance of terrible indictment against him. Colonel Welgwood refuted the charges as unfair and baseless. The public knew enough of Lala Lajpatrai to judge of the accusations and the mentality of people who affected to look upon him as an anti-British monster. The most outstanding characteristic of Lala Lajpatrai is his courage and moral manhood; and if he had in any way espoused causes which were laid to his charge, he would not have been the person to dissemble for fear of consequences. The reasons of his enforced exile were made into a mystery. There was no mystery; what made the Government object to his return, whether by open opposition or by the offer of sundry threats and penalties, was the innate distrust which they had of the man whom they ought to have reckoned an asset, instead of an element of discord. Some men are too independent, too outspoken for safe tolerance Governments which are not based on the principles of democracy and responsibility. When Lala Lajpatrai was deported in 1907, his old father said that the chief offence of the man was his championship of the people, and that a father had to be proud of such a son; for the matter of that, a country has to be proud of such a citizen, known for his manliness, for the purity of his life and judgment. Those were the days of panic and intolerance, but Lala Lajpatrai stood firm in his championship of the people in spite of the anger and folly of officials whom he had offended.

His contribution to national service, even before his exile, was worthy of the life of any single patriot. He served and toiled in obscurity; he sacrificed all he had of material wealth for the daily succour of the poor. At the threshold of his life, there was a dedication spirit, not unlike in its essence to the vows of Saints like St. Francis of Assissi, who accepted poverty as their bridge. His educational work, the founding the A. V. College where he toiled a promoter and teacher, his endeavour for the elevation of the "depressed classes," his zealous Arya Samaj propaganda in which he rejected mistaken practices of idolatry and caste-doctrines, his splendid work in famines—these are perhaps, liable to be eclipsed by his record in the political field. It was as social worker, in the larger meaning of the term, that he learnt to shun vain delights and live laborious days. He founded the "Punjabi," an organ which was later scotched out. Lala Lajpatrai was associated with the Congress from its early days and he soon became one of the honoured leaders of the people, lecturing in India and Britain as a patriot He had to pay heavily for his patriotism. There was no ambiguity of views or narrow partisanship about him, and even those, who had to differ from him recognised the sterling virtues of his political leadership. The seething unrest of 1907, for which the ill-considered actions of officials were mainly responsible, in its uglier manifestation, marked a milestone of progress; but leaders had unjustly to suffer and be blamed for the direction of events which it was possible for Government to control. In 1907 he was suddenly deported without charge or trial, and kept in custody in Burma.

Lala Lajpatrai is now visiting a changed land. In spite of the occasional outbreaks of executive repression, the sense of nationality among all communities is strong, vital and lasting. Much has been accomplished in the way of national solidarity during his absence. Leadership has shuffled and changed; policies have altered. His experience as a propagandist in America will be of the greatest advantage to the country. In America, he had, true to his patriotic dediction, worked incessantly for the creation of a better understanding of India and the sympathy he has been able to enlist, through direct association and information agencies, is enormous. We do not think he will take much time to read the political situation, grasp its bearings, and see the scope of further work. To the Punjab his return will be a new hope. It will mean the infusion of courage, and of inspiration. As Nationalist above parties, and prompted by a strenuous sense of actual duty and work, he has a great opportunity of leadership, and there is no doubt, in the Congress, he will be an acquisition. The work of Lala Lajpatrai in the past is, perhaps, an old memory with younger men who have been familiar only with the sensational vicissitudes of the last five years. He, however, had left a place which no one could fill. Now that he is coming back in our midst, he can return to the position of commanding authority which the country recognises.

MAKING PEACE.

Scarcely is the ink on the Treaty of Versailles dry, than peace question of its revision has been raised seriously in Parliament both by Liberal and Labour leaders. Ordinarily it would be a strange proceeding but having regard to the grave defects of the Versailles Treaty and the disastrous economic consequences it has already entailed, the action taken by the progressive parties in England is fully justified. The conviction is surely and slowly dawning on the mind even of the members of the Coalition that the Treaty stands in need of revision. Lord Curzon, who is not generally given to confessing his faults, denies any sacrosanct character to the Treaty and admits that much of the Peace Treaty will have to be rewritten and revised, though he is careful to add the clause, "in course of time." It is somewhat satisfactory that the Allied statesmen recognise the necessity of revising the Treaty. Mr. Balfour, who has sought to defend the Treaty, admits that no colours are too dark in which to paint the great part of Europe. He, however, argues that the deplorable situation is not due to the Treaty but that it is the outcome of the war and the result of the application of the principle of self-determination inasmuch as the new States are refusing to co-operate with their neighbours. The war has no doubt hardened the situation, but it is equally true that the world has to thank the Peace-makers for aggravating it. Mr. Balfour blames the new States but whose creations are they? Could not the Allies have compelled them to observe at least the economic needs of Europe? Could they not have prevented them from injuring the economic life of Europe? Could they not have divided the territories so that the could have become self-subsistin units, knowing as they did the jealousies, rivalries and bitter hatred prevailing among them? Again, is Mr. Balfour fairly clear in his mind that the principle of self-determination was fairly and adequately applied? Then how is it that Dantzig is Polish, Tyrol Italian and Saar French now? Why it is that German-Austria which cannot exist independently is denied self-determination though it yearns to join Germany? Where comes self-determination in the proposed division of Turkey?

The principle of self-determination is not the cause of present trouble. It is the Allied policy that used it when it liked and discarded it when it suited its purpose that is to be blamed for the menace that faces Europe. Instead of frankly admitting the faults of the Peace-makers and taking steps to remedy the situation, Mr. Balfour charges Labour for producing less. It is the economic restoration of Europe that is needed and the abuse of Labour is not the way towards it. Credit has been shattered and the currency systems of, at least, Continental Europe have been debauched by reckless note circulation, and Mr. Balfour must recognise that mere appeals to America for doles will not improve matters. A radical change in the Allied policy is necessary, and when America is satisfied that the Allies have given up the suicidal idea of enforcing Carthagian treaties and encompassing the economic ruin of ex-enemy countries forgetting that their own economic life is involved therein, it will surely come to the aid of Europe. But first the European Allies must improve their own attitude and take up the revision of the Treaty in hand, abandon all idea of intervention in Russia and try to restore the economic life of Europe by permitting the normal flow of trade. The signs are that though the Peace is Carthegian, it will not be enforced in the Roman spirit. Britain has undertaken to bear her part in the relief of Central Europe; all hopes even to Germany have not been denied; revision of the Treaty is in the air, and public opinion has at last recognized the economic inter-dependence of Europe. All idea of economic boycott of Germany is being abandoned even in the most confirmed Jingo quarters, and resumption of trade with Russia is sanctioned though Mr. Churchill is not yet cured of his penchant for war-like adventures. The conciliatory spirit deserves to be encouraged and responsible Ministers must give a lead to the country.

The Treaty has been signed and the real work of making peace should begin now. The first step that should be taken, as Sir Donald MacLean, the Liberal leader in Parliament, said, is the fixing of a definite sum as the indemnity to be recovered from Germany. All idea of getting fabulous sums from Germany in perpetuity had better—now, at least,—be abandoned. Far from getting any indemnity the Allies have now to shoulder the burden of feeding starving Central Europe. Unless Germany has a definite idea of the indemnity she has to pay, it will be impossible for her to put forth superhuman efforts, as France did in 1871, to be clear of it as early as possible. Deferred payments extending over a long period and unlimited in character will have a damping effect on her efforts. The fixing of a definite lump sum will have an immediate and startling effect on the German nation and it will be provided with an added motive and incentive to work. The Allies also will find immediate payments of greater value than deferred payments which may not materialise. While fixing the indemnity, it is necessary to allow a sufficient margin for the economic revival of Germany. The cow that is to yield milk must be fed and even nourished. It is absurd to expect that an isolated and crushed Germany, boycotted and excluded from the world-market, will be able to pay any indemnities, fixed or otherwise. Now that the war-spirit is subsiding and hard economic truths are staring us in the face, the necessity of resuming trade relations with ex-enemy countries is being felt. As yet the urgency of allowing the Germans their normal share in the trade of the world is not realised. But as the normal life is gradually restored, Germany will have to be admitted in the comity of nations. It is easy for Britain to outgrow political prejudices, holding as she does a somewhat isolated place in Europe. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first attempt in the direction of the revision of the Treaty should be sought to be made in England. Lord Curzon said that if Germany showed a disposition to observe her obligations faithfully, England would do her best to enable her to resume her place among the civilised communities of the world. Lord Curzon was not also blind to the fact that in the very observance of the treaty obligations, Germany's way should be facilitated. This means that it should not be made impossible for Germany to fulfil her obligations, by insisting on the rigid adherence to the letter and spirit of the Treaty which is admittedly punitive in character. It is for Britain to take the lead in getting the Treaty revised through the League of Nations. As Mr. Adamson, the Labour leader, said, the whole situation should be reviewed with a view to securing lasting peace before the ratification of other treaties.

INDIAN MUSIC.

Elsewhere we publish, from the pen Begum Fyzee Rahamin, a powerful plea for the founding of a Central Academy of Indian Music, preferably at Delhi. As our readers will see, the scheme is an ambitious one, involving a total endowment of rupees twenty-five lakhs, but the ideal aimed at is one that will commend itself to all lovers of Indian music. Music has been cultivated as a fine art in this country from times immemorial, with a zeal and a passion hardly paralleled in any other civilsel country, and to-day genuine Indian music, in those selected quarters where it flourishes in its pristine purity, stands revealed, both as a science and an art, in as perfected a shape as any science or art could be in the present stage of man's evolution. This does not mean that there is no further scope for improvement, but it can truly be said that Indian music, both as a science and an art can stand comparison with the highest achievements in the same field that any of the Western nations can show. If the West has so far failed to appreciate Indian music at its true worth, or if it is only just beginning to appreciate it, it is, as Begum Fyzee Rahamin points out, more due to the unfortunate distortion of Indian music in Western countries and to the degeneration of the art in India itself, so far as the bulk of the people are concerned, than to any inherent defects in the original product. In the renaissance of Indian music that we are witnessing to-day we must be alive to the danger of letting these adverse influences affect what is undoubtedly a priceless heritage of the race. It is to be hoped that the movement which has ushered into existence the annual gatherings will fructify in the near future into something of permanent value for the conservation and improvement of Indian music. One of the first essentials of this stability will undoubtedly be a Central Academy such as Begum Fyzee has outlined in her article to-day. Her vision of this central institution is conceived in a comprehensive manner which is likely to commend itself to her fellow-workers in the same field. Begum Fyzee is right in maintaining that the "tone" of the Academy should be thoroughly Indian—no hybrid foreign influence being allowed to mar the harmony of "aestheticism." The world will appreciate Indian art at its true worth only when it is shorn of accretions and shines in its native excellence. It will be the endeavour of the Academy to foster and present to the world only the genuine Indian art and not the spurious imitations or caricatures thereof, which pass muster to-day in most places. The scheme of a Central Academy, such as has been outlined by Begum Fyzee, ought to be given effect to as early as possible and all patrons and lovers of the art in India must see to it that the institution comes into being under the best possible auspices. While we fully endorse Begum Fayzee Rahamin's appeal, we think it necessary to emphasise the limitations of the part that institutions such as the one suggested by her play in the development of an art. Music, like all arts, can flourish only in a favourable atmosphere which the life of the people, of which all art is at once the expression and the inspiration, can afford.

Notes of the Day.

Another Assurance.

Following upon Mr. Churchill's declaration that the treaty with Turkey should not be such as to trample upon Moslem principles, another Cabinet Minister has endorsed the same view in Parliament. Replying to question in the Commons Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that it was not the Government's policy to permit any treatment of Turkey which could possibly arouse the feeling among the Moslems that the war had been one in which religion had entered. There need be no fear, he added, that the Government would load the dice against the Mahomedans, least of all because they were Mahomedans. The assurance, of course, is not new, but after the unwise and unfortunate references of the Prime Minister to "crusades," it will be received with welcome by Moslems all the world over as a sign of returning statesmanship in the counsels of Britain. But assurances such as this do not go far enough if they are not accompanied by the acceptance on the part of British statesmen, of the Moslem view of the Khilafat and its bearing on the territorial disposition of the Turkish Empire. Nothing can now satisfy the Moslem—the Indian—view about the future of Turkey as Britain's making the cause of Islam which is right and just, her own.

A Serious Threat.

President Wilson whose sympathy for the Jugo-Slav nation saved them from the encroachments of Italy in Dalmatia, and Fiume, has come out with a strong protest against the offer of the Paris Conference that Jugo-Slavia should choose between the "compromise" of January 20 and the enforcement of the Pact of London. The "compromise" included the extension of Italian territory in Istria in return for the reduction of claims in Dalmatia and the conversion of Fiume and Zara into free cities under the League of Nations. The Southern Slavs resented the alteration of their frontier in Istria which President Wilson had advocated and the Conference fixed under Italian protest. The "compromise" was an improvement on the claims of D'Annunzio whose piratical adventure the Allies tolerated. From the stern refusal of President Wilson to accept the offer of the Paris Conference, we may infer that the Conference will be compelled to reopen the question to the disadvantage of Italy. The delay in the ratification of the treaty by the United States, evidently led the rest of the Allies to ignore the opinion of President Wilson and treat him as a non-existent partner. President Wilson's memorandum is uncompromising. If the Southern Slavs are going to be thrust off the agreed territory, he is prepared to denounce the Adriatic "solution" and withdraw from the Conference and all its decisions, past and present. If the Allies think they could, under Italian pressure, go back upon fundamental decisions, President Wilson is only right in protesting against it, and along with it, against the very principle of privately unsettling agreements reached after prolonged negotiations. The Southern Slavs have refused to yield an inch of Istria, and the penalty the Allies' offer is the Pact of London! President Wilson's fancy was never so seriously concentrated on any topic, as on the claims of Jugo-Slavia, and the threat of complete withdrawal would be more consistent if he offered it in connection wt the claims of all nations for self-determination and the repudiation of all instances of "Alsace-Lorraining."

Pay and Pay Soon.

There is not much logic in the arguments of the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, who has given the local Municipality the benefit of his view on the position of the Municipal Committee with regard to the indemnity question. He argues that somebody,—either the Government or the people—has to pay for the damage done and since the Government are not going to do it, the "people" have to do it and pay they must "as soon as possible." First of all, if it is a question of responsibility, who has adjudged the "people" guilty? A Commission has enquired into the question of responsibility and till its decision is made public it is presumptuous to assume that the "people" of Amritsar, as a whole, were guilty of the crime. Cannot the levy of damages be postponed till the Hunter Committee's findings are published and Government outline their proposals in accordance therewith? Does not the present action of the Punjab Government lend colour to the view that they want to punish in advance of the judgment? Surely, a delay of a few weeks, or even a few months, more, in levying the indemnity from the Municipality, if it is to be levied at all, will not disorganise the Punjab Government's finances or will not cause the Municipality to prove a defaulter when the demand is made. Moreover, are the "Government" and the "people" so separate and so antagonistic in their interests as is assumed by the Deputy Commissioner? If the "Government" pay, will not the burden fall on the shoulders of the "people" as well. But, perhaps, the mentality of the Indian bureaucrat fails to see any identity of interest or bond of unity between the "Government" and the "people."

REVISION OF PEACE TREATY POSSIBLE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S OBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Feb. 18.

The dramatic decisions of the Allied Conference in London last week regarding the fate of the ex-Kaiser and the war criminals and the future of Constantinople have been followed by President Wilson's bomb shell which threatens to torpedo the proposed Jugo-Slav settlement. It has stirred the world deeply, and is regarded in some quarters as indicating that a revision of the Treaty of Versailles may eventually be necessary. President Wilson's Note is described by his intimates in Washington as indicative of the recovery of the President's vigour and his determination to intervene in affairs very actively.

It is understood that President Wilson's Note is a long document of eight typewritten pages addressed to the British and French Governments and not Italy. President Wilson examines the differences between the memorandum of December 7th to which he agreed, and the Paris compromise of January 20th, and declares that if the compromise be adhered to the United States may be obliged to withdraw from the Treaty of Versailles. The nature of the reply to President Wilson's memorandum is not disclosed, but it is known to be uncompromising emphasising the complete agreement of Britain, France and Italy not merely on the subject of the Adriatic but on all questions before the Conference.

PREMATURE DISCUSSION OF PEACE SETTLEMENT.

DEPRECATED BY MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 18.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law deprecated the premature publication or discussion of part of the peace settlement which would make the work of the Peace Conference much more difficult. He declared that the reports that the Allies had abandoned the demand for the surrender of German war criminals, that the United States had dissented from the proposals of the Allies with regard to the settlement of the Adriatic question and that the Allies had decided to leave the Turks in possession of Constantinople were absolutely unauthorised.

He announced that a new Allied Note with regard to war criminals had been sent to Germany and would be published as soon as received by Germany.

PEACE TREATY.

CANADA FOR HER RIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 6-10 a.m., Feb. 19.

It is understood that the Dominion Government has made strong representations to the Imperial Government against acceding to any reservations to the Peace Treaty which might affect Canada's status and voting rights in the League of Nations.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd attended the Byculla Club Ball on Thursday.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will give a Purdah Party at Government House on Tuesday, 2nd March, 1920, at 5 p.m.

It is understood that Mr. H. M. Ebrahim, Managing Director of the South Indian Industrials, Limited, has been invited to accept and has accepted a seat on the Board of the Directors of the Bank of Madras. He is the first Indian appointed to this post.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S HOME-COMING.

"A GREAT MAN."

APPRECIATION BY A COMERADE.

"I have come a long way off from the Punjab," said Lala Goverdhandas in the interview that he gave to a representative of the "Chronicle", "to offer welcome to Lala Lajpatrai on behalf of the Punjab. When he left the Punjab, he was under clouds. But, to-day, again owing to his work in America and in foreign countries his name is cherished as a treasure by the people of his Province. I have worked with him for about 25 years on the Congess platform, in social and educational activities and his great famine work in 1907 and 1908. So I had been deeply in touch with him in all spheres of public activities and can speak with confidence and knowledge of facts. There is no department of human thought or public good on which he has not shed his lustre. Throughout this public career of about 35 years his activities have been manifold. It was early in the nineties when the people did not even dream of a system of National Education independent of any Government control, it was proposed that a National College should be started in the Punjab in the memory of the most revered leader Swami Dayananda Saraswati. And he was one of the band who by his propaganda work lecturing in towns, and otherwise co-operated with the men who had volunteered their services for this cause. One of them was Lala Hansraj, who gave his life for the Dayananda Anglo-Vedic College and through whose efforts the college has become a unique institution in Upper India. But, as for the sinews of war which were required to carry on this huge work it was through the efforts of Lala Lajpat Rai that the institution succeeded in getting funds. It was a great disappointment in his life that the institution for which he had given so much time and so much money did not work to his ideals. You can judge the strength of character and courage of conviction of this truly great son of India that as soon as he came to know that the institution was not being worked on proper national lines he gave up the institution. In doing, so he had to incur the odium and oblique of his friends. he had to give up life long connections with men with whom he had worked during his life time, though all the same he still reverses Lala Hansraj up to this time

WE MUST HAVE IT.

"The story of his educational activities is not complete. When Mr. Gokhale's resolution in the Imperial Council on the Primary Compulsory Education was defeated by the official *bloc* the country was rudely awakened to a sense of national duty. And Lajpat Rai would have not been the national patriot had this national wave not stimulated his energies. I remember one day when I was in his bungalow how keenly he felt the defeat of this Bil but he was not the man to be disappointed, discouraged, dismayed. At once he rose from the chair and said. *"Gordhandas we must have this scheme in the Punjab whether Government help us or not"*. Within a week from this day, I found him ready with his programme of work and I think he put his name on the list of donations for Rs. 10,000. In this work of Primary Education, later on, Lala Harkisen Lal was also associated. The work was started. A few schools were opened but unfortunately he had to go away from India under circumstances which should remain untold for some time to come. I think his own personal donation to the Dayananda Anglo-Vedic College and other educational institutions affiliated to this College will not be short of a lakh of rupees. Not only did he give money but he once made up his mind to work honorarily for the College. I remember the anniversary of the Arya Samaj in which he was making his annual appeals for the funds of the Dayananda College that he at once announced amongst thunders of applauses his intention to give up his practice and work for the College. But, as I have said before, he changed his mind owing to the circumstances explained above.

THE OLDEST CONGRESSMAN.

"Coming to his political activities political Sir Auckland Colvin, the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh had made up his mind not to allow the congress to be held in Allahabad. The late lamented Hon. Pandit Ayordhyanath was determined to hold the congess at any cost. The Mahomedans under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and some Hindoos under the leadership of Raja Shiva Prasad were leading the opposition against the Congress. At this time Lala Lajpatrai wrote open letters to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. That was about in 1892. The fourth session of the Congress under the presidency of Mr. Yule was the most successful session. He also wrote, if my memory does not fail me, open letters to Sir Auckland Colvin. This session was attended by Lala Lajpatrai, Sardar Dayal Singh and one or two others. The Congress was invited to the Punjab. The Punjab was quite a virgin field and forbident ground for politics. It was at this time that I was initiated in politics. And from that day I have closely watched the political career of Lala Lajpatrai. Propaganda work was started in the Punjab and the result was that this session of the Punjab Congress under the Presidency of Dadabhoy Nawroji, was an unparralleled success. I have seen many processions and ovations in honour of our leaders, but the reception given to Dadabhoy Nawroji in the Punjab I don't think has been surpassed by any following. After that much work could not be done in the Punjab in the political field owing to Lala Lajpatrai's timee being given to social and educational work. The officials in the Punjab were afraid of political agitation and directly or indirectly wanted to crush the movement. Because they thought that the Punjab being the gate in India should not dabble in politics. These were the times when the Arya Samaj movement was looked with grave suspicion—and even now it has not abated. Even under these trying circumstances, we carried in the political propaganda in the Punjab, though in a lukewarm way.

THE DEPORTATION.

"Time passed on in this way. The officials were watching the opportunity of punishing the leaders and stiffling the movement I remember that we had invited Mr. Gokhale in 1907 to Lahore and Lahore audience had assembled to hear him, if I remember aright Lajpatrai presided at this function. Two Princesses of Maharaja Dhulip Sing whose residence was in England were present at the meeting. Lala Lajpatrai had always been an emotional speaker and has got a very tender heart. When giving a welcome to Mr. Gokhale, he referred to the presence of these Princesses in a touching language and we learnt afterwards that his speech was misunderstood in official quarters. He, too, like many others, has been a prey of misrepresentation in the official quarters. Those who watch the events of their country with interest, remember the fateful year of 1907 when he was deported. The story of his deportation will remain a secret because the Government had no tangible reason or ground to deport a man of Lala Lajpatrai's constitutional views. The Punjab Government in 1907 proposed a Bill to increase the Canal Tax. The landholders and the agriculturists resented this measure because they thought that the Government was going to increase the rates in flagrant violation of the promises they had made before. This measure caused a storm of opposition amongst the rural classes. I was in the thick of the fight and I know the spontaneity of the movement and the earnestness in which the propaganda was carried on. The Punjab is largely an agricultural Province and it was really a surprise that the Government which had always proclaimed itself the custodian of the rights of the rural classes at once wanted to pass a measure which was sure to strike at the root of agricultural prosperity. Sirdar Ajit Singh started an Association under the name of the "Bharat Mata" to protest against this iniquitious and unjust law. The older men were not inclined to take any part in politics. All enthusiastic youngmen, fired with the zeal and love for their country, joined this movement. Unfortunately, many of these youngmen have suffered immensely. Ajit Singh was deported, Lalchand Falk later on was prosecuted and is still paying the penalty of the love for his country. Mehta Nanda Keshore was later on interned and has been released under the Royal Act of Clemency. Pindi Dass was sentenced to imprisonment and later on kept as a detenu who has been also released very lately under the Royal Clemency. As for myself. I was sentenced to 18 months which sentence was later on reduced to 6 months. Dina Nath of the "Akbar Hindoostan" and a few others were sentenced to imprisonment. What was their fault? The representation of the interests of the country to the officials! But over and above all this was Lala Lajpatrai, who had never been a member of the "Bharat Mata" and who except delivering two or three lectures in Lyllapur. Rawalpindi and some such places, had not taken any active part in the propaganda started by the "Bharat Mata". I had also accompanied him to Lyallapur and can say that our speeches were constitutional to the letter, but the Government could not tolerate this mass movement.

"One Lakh Desparadoes."

"Rumours were afloat or deportations, imprisonments and coercion. Had it not been for Lord (then Mr.) Morley, the Punjab would have been under the Martial Law at that time. It was, I think, in the first week of May that Lala Lajpatrai was deported. I was sitting at my home when this news came as a surprise to me and two or three hours after his deportation. I found regiments and batteries moving in the city. I simply wondered that this unoffensive and constitutional movement started for the set purpose of undoing the evil which the Government wanted to do to the rural classes, led by few youngmen having no financial strength could terrify the Government to such an extent. Pickets were stationed at several places. European soldiers were found patrolling in Anarkalli. Many of the European men, women and children—it makes me laugh—had gone to Fort. A few of them on the day of the deportation slept in the Railway carriages. Engines were kept ready so that if any emergency arose trains might leave the place taking away these Europeans I came out of my house and went to see some friends, anxiously watched the columns of the "Civil and Military Gazette", and other Anglo-Indian papers and found out that Government apprehended another mutiny like the one of 1857. Somehow the Government had thought that the people were prepared for an independent Government and wanted to turn the British people out of India. I remember the day when he was deported. The Government thought that the people had fixed 10th May as the day for resolution in commemoration of the mutiny of 1857 and they also thought that Lala Lajpatrai was the leader of this movement. So everything was to be finished on or before that day. How he came to be associated with this movement is only known to God or to the officials whose sources of information are sometime mistaken. It transfired afterwards, though I cannot say with confidence, that this was the reason, that a person belonging to an aristocracy went to see the Lieut.-Governor and as the Arya Samaj movement with which he was very actively associated was under clouds, the Lieut.-Governor inquired of him "How many members the Arya Samaj has". He replied "about one hundred thousand." We afterwards found that the Anglo-Indian Press was giving currency to the news that he was at the head of the revolutionary movement and had 100,000 desperadoes at his command. If my memory does not fail me this news was cabled to the London "Times" also. It was in this way that the poor Arya Samajists who are religious people and given to social amelioration work were transformed into desperadoes. Later on it was I think through the intervention of Mr. Gokhale who knew Lala Lajpatrai very well that Lala Lajpatrai was released. During his deportation he remained in Mandalay and he has given his experiences in a book story of "My Deportation".

LITERARY ACTIVITIES.

"Coming to his literary activities, he has contributed a vast mass of literature on national subjects in Urdu and in English. But before giving the extent of his literary activities. I may say that it was through his suggestion that the "Punjabee" was started in Lahore under the proprietorship of Lala Jaswant Rai, who too suffered for taking up the cause of the public This also occurred in 1907. The "Punjabee" did a great service to the province and Lala Lajpatrai's articles in that paper were keenly read by the people. I may say it was at his suggestion that Lala Hardenjal (Revolutionary) who was leading a life of self-imposed penance contributed articles on national education which are really a mine of information. It was Lala Lajpatrai's moderating influence that kept Lala Hardayal under control. He found that there was no literature in Urdu and our own countrymen were labouring under great disadvantage their views were not cosmopolitan to remove this long felt want he therefore started national biographical series. The first book which he wrote in these series was Mazzinie's life. Biographies of Garribaldi, Shivaji Lord Krishna's followed afterward. The Government did not look on these publications with a great favour. He also wrote Pandit Guru Dutta Vidyarthi's life and other books in English but his great literary work is of recent date such as United States of America, Young India, Japan and other stories, open letters to Premier Lloyd Georgo, Arya Samaj all these and other numerous books have been written during his forced sojourn in the United States of America. His contributions to the journals and magazines in India are really full of information and give good food for reflection. The constructive programme which he has led before his country after many years' experience in England, America and Japan gives an importance to it which cannot be equalled. When I was in gaol and read his one or two contributions to the papers, I could not resist to think that though his body was there, his soul was in India.

FAMINE WORK.

"The greatest work with which I was well associated with him was the Famine Work. After passing my first imprisonment of six months, I was released in February 1908. Lala Lajpat had also returned in the meantime, the country was face to face with the great scarcity, people in the United Provinces and Rajputana were starving and dying. The Christians were reaping a large crop by converting the Hindoos in very large numbers. All these sufferings and miseries in several parts of India could not but prepare such a generous and good hearted man like Lajpatrai to help these poor and suffering souls. Famine fund was started, appeals were issued, there was a great response. If I remember aright he collected about 3 lakhs of rupees. Organisation was started in the United Provinces with headquarters at Lucknow. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the president for the Uuited Provinces. Mr. Sen and myself were the secretaries. We started about 20 relief camps to give an additional assistance to the people. There was great success in this movement as Mr. Devdhar and several others from several Presidencies had come to the United Provinces.

"Lala Lajpatrai has got all the qualities of a great man and this is the reason that the whole country is preparing to accord him a hearty reception. It is not known what will be the programme of his work but it is certain that under his leadership the country will make substantial advance towards the goal for which we all aspire."

LALA LAJPAT RAI

TO WHOM A SPLENDID RECEPTION IS TO BE ACCORDED IN BOMBAY TO-DAY ON ARRIVAL.

WELCOME BY NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President, Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League has sent the following radio message to Lala Lajpatrai on board s.s. Gablonz:

"Bombay Branch National Home Rule League offers respectful welcome home."

BANQUET TO LALA LAJPATRAI.

The President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union will meet Lala Lajpat Rai at an evening banquet at the Sardar Griha to-morrow, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp. Members who have not already received their invitation cards should at once secure them from the office at 735, Girgaon Road.

PRISONERS RELEASED WITHOUT TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

From a statement made by Government in the Legislative Council to-day, it appears that during the Punjab disturbances out of 3,044 persons arrested not less than 739 or about 25 per cent. were released without trial. In Rohtak out of 49 persons arrested, 29 were let off without trial. In Jullunder the one man arrested was let off. In Lahore itself, out of 885 persons arrested, 251 were released without trial and in Amritsar such was the case of 193 persons out of a total of 705 arrested. In Gurdaspur out of 22 not less than 17 were released without trial. In Gujranwala and Sheikupura out of 1,062 the number released was 179, in Gujarat 23 out of 119, in Illianwali 4 out of 14, and in Lyallpur 42 out of 170.

CUTCHI MEMON BILL.

ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

PERMANENT GOVT. HEADQUARTERS.

SIR WILLIAM'S COURTESY IN OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President, presided. Visitors' galleries were fairly full.

Sir William Vincent laid on the table a statement showing the number of persons arrested and the number released without trial in connection with the disturbances in the Punjab, which was promised in reply to a question asked by Pandit M. M. Malaviya on the 10th and 25th September, 1919.

CUTCHI MEMON BILL.

After interpellations Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer moved for leave to introduce a bill to declare that the members of the Cutchi Memon community are subject to Mahomedan Law.

(The full text of Mr. Jaffer's speech will appear in our issue of to-morrow.)

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy supported Mr. Jaffer's bill.

BILL ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government accepted it on the clear understanding that Government reserved to themselves complete freedom as to their attitude towards the measure, because it was very necessary that public opinion should be fully ventilated and the opinion, especially of the Cutchi Memon community, should be obtained in the most complete manner before Government took any definite step. The speaker pointed out that the words "and elsewhere" were very wide and he did not know whether they meant outside British India or inside it alone.

MAKE IT PERMISSIVE!

Mr. Patel was glad, Government had accepted the motion. He was of the opinion that Cutchi Memons in Indian States were governed by the Hindu Law. He was not sure that the entire Cutchi Memon community in British India shared the feeling that they should be governed by the Mahomedan Law. The speaker knew of many instances in which Cutchi Memons desired to continue to be governed by the Hindu Law. Mr. Patel, therefore, wanted the measure to be of a permissive character. So long as there was one single Memon who was not willing to be governed by the Mahomedan Law and was willing to continue to be governed by the Hindu Law this Council could not force this law on him. Personally, he had no objection to opinions being invited, hence he supported the motion.

Khan Shah Nawaz Bhatu supported the bill and hoped Government would pass it as it would be welcomed by the Cutchi Memon community. The important question of inheritance would then be finally solved.

The motion to introduce the bill was agreed to.

PERMANENT GOVT. HEADQUARTERS.

After the introduction of the Cutchi Memon Bill, discussion was resumed on Mr. Sarma's resolution that the headquarters of Government be permanently located in one place and that a suitable centre may, if necessary, be selected for the purpose.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Patel moved an amendment that for the words "and that a suitable centre may, if necessary, be selected for the purpose", the following words be substituted: "and that a Committee be appointed to select and recommend a suitable centre for the purpose."

Mr. Patel said:—Mr. Sarma's resolution merely demanded a permanent place where the Government of India might be located throughout the year. It was left to Government to select any suitable centre for the purpose and the resolution did not preclude the possibility of making, Delhi or Simla permanent headquarters. As for the former there were certain objections on climatic grounds and as for the latter a decision to locate the Government of India permanently at Simla would be in direct opposition to unanimous Indian opinion expressed through the press and platform. He believed that Delhi could not be abandoned at one stroke of pen. Finding that five crores had already been spent on Delhi it would be advisable for Government to appoint a Committee to go into the question with one distinct mandate that it should suggest only one place as permanent capital. Mr. Patel suggested Pachmari as a suitable sanitarium for the consideration of the Committee to be appointed if the resolution was accepted.

MR. CRUM'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Crum moved the following amendment: (1) that between the words "that" and "the headquarters", the words "if possible" be inserted and (2) that for the words "a suitable centre may, if necessary, be selected for the purpose", the words "a Committee be appointed to examine that question and to report to the Governor-General-in-Council thereon, and generally on the question of the location of the headquarters."

The mover at the outset referred to the very curious despatch of the Government of India of 25th August, 1911, which had never been discussed in the Council or in public and which yet led to His Majesty's Proclamation of December, 1911, transferring the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The first reason for that was that it was most inconvenient to the Government of India to be in the same place as the Government of Bengal. He admitted there was a very great deal of force in that argument. For that reason he was unwilling to support Mr. Chanda's amendment. The second reason stated was that geographically Delhi was much more central than Calcutta. Mr. Crum denied this view by quoting figures to show that the aggregate distance to travel was over forty per cent. in favour of Calcutta as compared with the distance to Delhi. Then it was said that Delhi was the only place in India where the capital could be located. Lord Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords in June, 1911, said that Delhi could not be said to be associated with British Indian Empire as its capital.

ALL INDIA OF ONE MIND.

Continuing, Mr. Crum said that as far as Northern India was concerned, its representatives in this Council had told him that on the whole they could not see the merits of Delhi. As regards the rest of India it was a notable thing that the resolution was moved by Mr. Sarma from Madras, supported by Mr. Chanda from Assam and further supported by Mr. Patel from Bombay. Another point which the Government of India urged was that their stay in Delhi would be from first October to first May. But the Government had not stayed in Delhi nor would it stay for more than five months. The decision in the Government of India's despatch (of 1911) was come to without consultation in any way with public opinion in India or elsewhere. It was done without consulting either European or Indian un-official opinion, without consulting the Civil Service and the Governments of the provinces and indeed without even consulting the India Council. The simple fact was that all this was done by the Government which in the same report admitted the just demand of India to a larger share in the Government.

OFFICIALS ALSO AGREE.

Mr. Crum, proceeding, said:—"I consulted not only the non-officials, but officials as well and it is very remarkable that almost without exception officials here in Delhi are of opinion that there are no merits in favour of Delhi as capital and that the only arguments that might be used in favour of its retention are that His Majesty's announcement cannot be ignored and that a large amount of money has already been spent. I can quote to you opinions of non-officials, but unfortunately I cannot do the same regarding officials, because I am somewhat in the same position as tenants in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon with regard to the rent inquiry. I claim to have made out that His Majesty's announcement was made on incorrect advice. I would, therefore, urge Government to take this matter into consideration with confidence and invite the opinion of the non-official communities in India, because I believe that there is a great deal of apprehension and misgiving regarding the future of Delhi."

KARACHI SUGGESTED.

Shah Niwaz Bhurto said he might justly plead that no part of India was more suitable for the location of the capital as Karachi City which had immense possibilities for expansion, with a climate that was salubrious and temperate.

REMAIN WHERE YOU ARE!

Sir Umar Hayat Khan doubted whether a proper case has been made out to reopen the question of the change of capital. In his opinion there was no place in India suitable for the capital the whole year round. The speaker said Calcutta was in a distant corner of the country and very unhealthy.

Mr. Banerjea: Sir, Calcutta is certainly not unhealthy. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Sir Umar Hayat Khan said in his opinion the things should be left as they were. Much money had already been spent on Delhi and certainly Government would not start all over again in a new place.

MR. BANERJEA PLEADS FOR CALCUTTA.

Mr. Banerjea said a volume of public opinion prevailed with regard to this matter and it had grown with the enactment of the Reform Act. Moreover, European and Indian opinion alike welcomed the suggestion for the transfer of the capital to a more suitable centre. Delhi had now been for eight years or more the Capital of India. Had it to any appreciable extent or in any sensible degree fulfilled the conditions which constitute the equipment of a modern Empire? A Capital ought to be a seat of a body of public opinion strong, bitter and militant and capable of guiding, controlling and stimulating Government in all its varied activities. Public opinion in these days was the vital breath of Government and more so when even under the new era the Central Government would remain autocratic as before. India was on the threshold of great possibilities in every sphere of national life and Government would do well to watch it from a great centre of its activities. At Delhi they were in touch with the dead past, but not with the living present manifested in its manifold activities. The Indian Empire should have only one capital and a Summer capital in an isolated place would mean the negation of the very principle for which the transfer was urged from Calcutta. This isolation has resulted in gigantic blunders committed by Government. The Mesopotamian scandal was a living example before them all. It was said Delhi is a settled capital. In politics, settled facts had no meaning. Was not the partition of Bengal a settled fact? What had happened? The world was progressing and moving onward every moment and changes were necessary every now and then. The India of 1920, said the speaker, was not the India of 1911. The conditions had changed and a stupendous transformation had taken place in the ideals and the whole outlook of the Indian people. Some people seemed to think that the question of transfer should better be left to the new Councils, but the speaker apprehended that their successors would be confronted with more difficult problems and would not be in a better position to speak with authority than the present Council could. He hoped the Committee to be appointed would recommend Calcutta to be the only place fitted to be the Capital of the great Indian Empire. Calcutta was the centre of public opinion. It was the metropolitan city of the India. It was the cradle and nursery of British institutions. It used to be the fountain-head and inspiring source of those beneficent movements which made India what it was to-day.

Concluding, Mr. Banerjea said Lord Ripon recognised Indian opinion as irresistible and what was such 30 years back would be still more so at the present moment. Lord Beaconsfield said public opinion was the strongest bulwark of states and thrones and it was on this unassailable ground that he supported the resolution and pressed for a Committee.

MR. SASTRI FAVOURS ALLAHABAD.

Mr. Sastri said he believed there was need for the appointment of the Committee asked for by Mr. Crum, but as to the suggestion of a suitable headquarters he differed from the previous speakers. "We want", he said, "a place easily accessible from all parts of the Empire. We want a place where work of a very high character can be performed all the year round. We want a place where the Government and the Parliament of the future will be in touch with and under the guiding hand of a strong, well-organised and vocal public opinion." As for Calcutta, he said, it has once been the capital and now it was by no means safe to go back to that city. It was highly congested and there were no open grounds around it. He, therefore, disallowed any claims of Calcutta to be reinstated to its past position. Dehra Dun and Jubbulpore had their own attractions, but they lacked public opinion. Pachmari deserved no attention. Taking all things into consideration Allahabad had a unique claim. It was a central place, easily accessible from all parts of India and possessed a climate certainly better than both Delhi and Calcutta. It was excessively hot only for three months. Public opinion there, though not as strong as at any Presidency capital, yet was tolerably good and had every chance to develop when under the Reform Scheme the United Provinces became a Presidency. Moreover the U. P. Government had fortunately shifted their headquarters to Lucknow. The difficulties in the way of change of capital were not insurmountable. There was first the word of the King. The King being a constitutional monarch acted on his ministers' advice and the same ministers could as well advise him to revoke his words. The expenditure already incurred in building Delhi was only one-third of the sanctioned amount and it was safe to decide the question now once for all. Mr. Sastri entered an emphatic protest against Simla being ever made the summer capital. This would involve duplication of expenditure in erecting Parliament Houses. It was high time to rectify the past mistake. If Delhi were selected as the future permanent capital by the Committee, Simla should not come in and only one city should be made the permanent headquarters of the Government of India.

SIR FAZULBHOY OPPOSES
MR. BANERJEA.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in supporting the amendment, said if the Government thought it impossible for them to stay for eight months in the New Delhi then surely they ought to select a more central place where they could stay all year round. He was rather surprised that Mr. Banerjea who was such a champion of independence and who had supported the Reform Bill and advocated provincial economy, wanted the capital to be removed to Calcutta. Mr. Banerjea must be knowing in his heart of hearts that if the Government of India was reverted to Calcutta they would influence the administration of Bengal or would be influenced by them. That would be very unfair. The capitals of big countries like the United States or Canada, were not in the centre of commerce. The plan for New Delhi showed that it was possible for the Government to stay for eight months here. If the Government thought otherwise they must remove to a more central place in the plains where nine-tenths of the people of India could be administered.

MR. C. M. ISMAIL FOR CALCUTTA.

Mr. Chandhui Muhammad Ismail expressed the view that the migratory nature of the Government cost unnecessary expenditure of money which should be spent on education, sanitation, etc. The Reform Act, moreover, made it necessary that the Government should be located in one place. He advocated the claims of Calcutta because it would be possible for Government to go back to that place with the least amount of expenditure. If the Government of India went back to Calcutta they went only to their own home.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

SIR WILLIAM'S COURTEOUS REJECTION.

The Council reassembled after lunch when Sir William Vincent, speaking on behalf of Government, congratulated Mr. Sarma on his resolution having led to an instructive debate and said if he answered it shortly and was unable to accept the resolution or its various amendments, he hoped the Council would not think he was treating them with any discourtesy. From the point of view of Government there was very great force in the view put forward by Mr. Sinha that the proposal at the present moment was not really practical politics. There were two aspects of the case, one that of the official members, all of whom would vote with Government on this occasion and the other that of the non-officials. The speaker said:—"We are now on the eve of great changes in the constitution of this Council. We are shortly going to have a Council which will admittedly be more representative of the views of the people. For eight years this Council has watched the progress of new city of Delhi. They had acquiesced, some silently and some even by words of approval, in the changes that we have effected in Delhi and I ask whether, in these circumstances, you think it right to make a change from what appears to have been a long accepted position. From the point of view of Government, Sir William Vincent went on, the position was even stronger. When the change of capital was announced from Delhi no Hon. Member of the Council raised a voice of protest. Since then the Government of India had gained the approval of this Council to spend Rs. 3½ crores on the new capital. The Government of India acting under the authority of the Secretary of State and under the authority of Parliament would not possibly with due respect to its official position and subordination to Parliament and to His Majesty's wishes and pronouncement, accept a resolution of this kind. Sir William admitted many of the arguments adduced on the question, particularly with respect to the removal to Calcutta. These arguments had the authority of Lord Curzon and it was idle in any way to minimise its weight, nor could any reasoning man neglect the force of arguments like separation from the seat of contact with men of leading in legal and business world and contact with leading men in all branches of public affairs and with those who, in fact, guided public opinion. But the question had been decided by the King without his authority it would be impossible for Government to consider any re-opening of it.

ADVANTAGES OF DELHI.

Speaking of the removal of capital from Delhi, some members had underestimated the advantages of Delhi. He did not stand as a champion of Delhi. Probably other members were better able to sing its praises, but Delhi undoubtedly enjoyed a central position and it was a big railway junction. It was also a great centre of public opinion in Northern India. One Hon. Member had suggested that there was no public opinion or that public opinion there was negligible. Would any Mahomedan member in this Council or any important factor in Northern India say so? "Have we not experienced otherwise?" From a military point of view also, Delhi was far more conveniently situated than Calcutta or any of the places suggested. It had been said that Delhi was a place of stagnation and there was no progress and it did not come under the influence of public opinion. The speaker admitted there was considerable force in it, but might he not point out that eight years in Delhi had brought the Reforms which so many years of Calcutta failed to achieve? They had heard of the possible influence of Calcutta over the Government of India if the capital was removed there. Such a removal and such an influence would be envied by other cities. Calcutta was at this moment a congested place and it would be difficult to find accommodation not for the few officials, but to the large number of people connected with them. Moreover, it was extremely doubtful whether the Government of India would be welcomed in Calcutta. At this juncture no Hon. Member from Bengal said it would be. If the Government of India were to remove themselves to the Hills near Calcutta, there would be great dislocation of business and further expenditure on that account would be larger than what was now being spent on New Delhi. If it were practicable to find a place suitable in climate, fairly accessible and central with some historical associations, then the chances of locating the Government of India in such a place would be very great, but that was not practicable, because the Hon. Members themselves in their speeches went from one end of India to the other in order to select a suitable place. That itself indicated the difficulty of solving the question. In conclusion, Sir William Vincent said that he could not accept the resolution or amendments, but promised to place the report of the discussion before the Viceroy in case the latter wished the matter to be reconsidered.

NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri strongly opposed the capital being transferred again to Calcutta. Whatever changes there had been in the past the Mahomedans had considerably suffered and there was already great misapprehension in their minds that the influence of the city of Calcutta on the administration had been baneful to the Mahomedans. "The annulment of the Partition of Bengal was due to the intrigue and influence of the Bengalees of Calcutta."

INTERPELLATIONS.

PROMOTION TO GEN. DYER?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

At question time Sir William Marris replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question re disparity between the size of electorates in different provinces said, the disparity was noticeable in the case of Madras and the Punjab. The Governments of these provinces are taking steps to increase very largely the electorates proposed by the Franchise Committee.

Mr. Patel also asked: Do Government propose to call the attention of the Governments of Bombay, Punjab and Central Provinces to the debate in the House of Commons on the question of residential qualification and ask them to report whether they still hold the view that they presented to the Franchise Committee.

Sir William Marris replied: The Government of India see no reason to take the action suggested. The proposed residential qualification for candidates in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and the Central Provinces was accepted by the Joint Committee and by Parliament.

SEATS FOR EUROPEANS IN BENGAL.

Mr. Patel further asked:—(a) Is it true that the representation in the Legislative Council of the Europeans in Bengal as recommended by the Franchise Committee is out of all proportion to their population or voting strength, (b) Did Lord Selborne's Committee recommend a readjustment of that representation? (c) What action do Government propose to take to remedy the inequality?

Sir William Marris replied:—The Franchise Committee proposed that 14 out of 100 elected seats should be allotted to the Europeans in Bengal. Europeans constitute 0.04 per cent. of the total population of Bengal. Their proportionate voting strength is not known. As the Hon. Member is, however, aware, the population and voting strength are not the only factors to be taken into account in determining the number of seats to be allotted to a community, nor is it in the case of the Europeans only that the Franchise Committee have recommended representation in excess of the population and voting strength. The Joint Committee considered that there were good grounds for a readjustment of the European representation in Bengal. The non-official members in the Bengal Legislative Council recommended that the European representation on the new Council should be sufficient to safeguard the European interests and to correspond with any increase in the number of elected members. It is proposed that in accordance with this recommendation the representation of European interests should be in approximately the same proportion as in the existing Council. The Government of India believe that this would be in accordance with the wishes of the Joint Committee.

CONTROL ON EXPORT OF GRAIN.

Sir Claude Hill, replying to Sir Gangadar Chitnavis' question, re. Government control on exportation of grain said: The only existing restrictions on internal movements of grain are over the inter-provincial movements of rice, over the exports of wheat and gram from the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Province of Delhi, and over the movements of all foodgrains to and from Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. For the effect which the measures of control introduced by the Government of India during 1919 had on the provinces, the Hon. member is referred to the report on the operations of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, a copy of which is placed on the table. Prices of the staple articles of food including rice have been abnormally high for some time, and their export from India is, therefore, being strictly controlled. For the general policy of Government in its relation to high prices of grain, especially wheat and rice, the Hon. Member is referred to the press communiques on the subject which are placed on the table. The question, whether anything farther can be done, will shortly be discussed at a second meeting of the Committee which was appointed by this Council at the September session to consider the subject of high prices. A copy of the proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee is laid on the table.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir William Vincent, replying to Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question re. nominations for the Indian Civil Service, said:—(a) Government has seen the editorial comments of the "Bengalee" in its issue dated the 23rd January, 1920; (b) Government are not aware that dissatisfaction has been expressed in the press of other provinces, but it is inevitable that there should be dissatisfaction when there are more than 700 applications for the 34 available vacancies. The Hon. Member is referred to Home Department Notification No. 1278 of the 5th September, 1919, and notifications Nos. 1658 and 1788 of the 21st October and 4th November, 1919, respectively. These were also reproduced as press communiqués on the same dates. Government are unable to furnish all the information asked for, but a statement is laid on the table, showing by provinces the successful candidates.

PROMOTION TO GENERAL DYER?

Mr. Chanda asked:—Is it a fact that General Dyer received promotion after the firing in Jallianwalla Bagh? Will Government be pleased to state the different posts and places to which he was appointed after the said firing?

The Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. Chanda, said:—The answer is in the negative. It would serve no useful purpose to enumerate either the posts or places where General Dyer has served since the firing at Amritsar. He is now commanding the Brigade at Jamrud.

NEW DELHI.

Sir Claude Hill, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re. expenditure incurred on the new capital, including the city improvement and the notified area since Delhi was made the capital of India, is as follows:—Actual expenditure to the end of 1918-19: Rs. 47,517,339, approximate during 1919-20: Rs. 6,755,690, total Rs. 54,273,029.

NO REDUCTION IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Mr. W. M. Hailey, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re. the creation of a retrenchment board, said:—The growth of public expenditure as compared with pre-war standards, is largely due on the one hand to the rise in prices which involves among other things extensive revisions of pay and on the other hand to expansion of Government activities with a view to developing the resources of India. It is, therefore, impossible consistently with public policy to reduce the expenditure to pre-war standards; (b) the Government of India have not under consideration the advisability of creating a retrenchment board.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re. Lord Jellico's report on the naval defences of India, said:—Lord Jellicoe's report is a confidential document, which cannot be published without the consent of the Admiralty. It touches on questions of imperial and international policy and its publication at the present time would not be in the interests of the public service.

CENSORED LETTERS.

Sir William Vincent, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re. the censoring of letters addressed to Hasiq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. M. A. Ansari, said:—(a) It is a fact that letters addressed to Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. M. A. Ansari, have been censored, but the censorship has lately been removed on a recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi made before the receipt of the present question; (b) Government are unable to make any statement regarding the contents of the censored correspondence; (c) the censorship was exercised under Section 25 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

Sir William Marris, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re. the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in London, said:—The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India and they are not yet in a position to make any announcement.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REPORT AND DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Patel asked with reference to the reply of Sir William Vincent to a supplementary question put by Dr. Sapru on 30th January, 1920, regarding the report of the Hunter Committee:—Will Government be pleased to say whether it is their intention to admit for discussion in the month of March, resolutions based on the findings of the Hunter Committee and whether they will relax the rule requiring 15 days' notice, in case the report of the Committee is not published in time to admit of such notice?

Sir William Vincent, replying, said:—Government do not expect that they will be in a position to publish the report of Lord Hunter's Committee before the end of March. The question of discussion will not therefore arise in the present session of the Council.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, replying to the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer's question, re. hardships felt by Mahomedan pilgrims during the last pilgrimage to Mecca, said Government have received various reports regarding the recent Haj pilgrimage. These show that the arrangements made for the pilgrims on the road from Jeddah to Mecca, were satisfactory, but that on the Mecca-Medina road pilgrims suffered from the lawlessness of the Bedouin tribes, who were not completely under control. Government, however, are informed that King Hussain made good to all Indian pilgrims, the losses which they sustained from the depredations of Bedouin tribesmen. Inquiries into the complaints made by the pilgrims were instituted by the British Agent at Jeddah and the result of those inquiries is given in the answer to (a) above. The arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage are made by King Hussain and the British Government exercise no control over the internal administration of the Hedjaz. His Majesty's Government are, of course, keenly interested in the welfare of the pilgrims, who are British subjects and, in conjunction with the Government of India, have taken and are taking steps to look after their interests. They maintain a British Agent at Jeddah and have also stationed an Indian police officer at Jeddah to assist Indian pilgrims. A scheme is under consideration to build and maintain a hostel at Mecca for the benefit of pilgrims from all parts of the British Empire and it is hoped that an Indian Moslem gentleman will in the near future take up his permanent residence at Mecca for the purpose of watching the interests of Indian pilgrims and other pilgrims who are British subjects.

TURKISH QUESTION.

DISCUSSED BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

TREATY BEING DRAFTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 9.10 a.m., Feb. 19.

The Supreme Council, having fully discussed the Turkish question, the drafting of the Treaty is now being proceeded with.

The reply to President Wilson will be handed to the American Ambassador tonigh.

DISCUSSION AT DOWNING STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Feb. 18.

The Supreme Council at Downing Street today discussed the Turkish question, in connection with which M. Venezelos attended. It is stated that Greece's case was also discussed. The draft reply to President Wilson's Note with reference to the Adratic is not yet completed, and forecasts of it which are published will probably be found to be inacurate. It is understood that President Wilson's letter was not gratuitous intervention, but was in the nature of a reply to a Note from the Conference outlining the provisional decisions and the reasons for them.

TURKISH TREATY AND MOHAMEDANS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ASSURANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1.35 p.m., Feb. 18.

Referring in the House of Commons to the Turkish Treaty Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that it was not the Government's policy to permit any treatment of Turkey which could possibly arouse feeling among the Moslems that the war had been one in which religion had entered. There need be no fear that the Government would load the dice against the Mahomedans, least of all because they were Mahomedans.

"Darool-ooloom e' Sangite Hind."

ACADEMY OF INDIAN MUSIC.

BY BEGUM FYZEE-RAHAMIN.

I am glad to find that I should have returned from America in time to be able to take part in the deliberations of the Academy and also in time for the third Conference, and more particularly so since I find that the conference has at last realized—after two years of the proposal of founding an Academy in Baroda in 1916—that an Academy is the only solution in unravelling the various complexities that enshroud the glorious art and establishing its popularity and progress.

The matter once moved should have been pushed on with unabated energies and this Conference should have been held under the auspices of the Academy. However, now that I have come here I am certain that we shall unite into one gigantic force—that knows no weakening,—and with tremendous sincerity of purpose lay the foundation stone of the well-beloved Institution—that will scintilate like a guiding star throughout the ages to come and will remove all obstacles that are now obstructing the preservation and progress of the aesthetic science before us.

But before going into the details of what should be done to meet our ends, let me tell you why the idea of the Institution that I propose is paramount above all others at this juncture:—*Firstly*, we cannot and we should not close our eyes to what is happening in other countries. When a country is degenerate its arts are the first to suffer. The West can give us little but we can give it everything and yet it is our misfortune that placed as we are to-day we are perforce obliged to keep in touch with what is happening in the other side of the world for the sake of self-preservation and for the wrong to be righted.

During my incessant travels in the European countries, it greives me intensely to say, the sights that I have seen in connection with how our Music is represented there positively heartrending. How dared they do it? What a shame; what a mockery! What a calamity that we should sit still and live to see such ridiculous and distorted representations of our beautiful art—in any part of the world! That the sensational charlatans should get the better of us—and produ such horrible *tamashas* for the sake of feeling excitement is a crime, I speak of the European world but think of what is happening in India to-day. Look at the dramas that are performed on the stage—Look at the concerts of Gouhar Jan! Look at all the public exhibitions connected with music and if we are true to ourselves we shall have to acknowledge that it is a tragedy- that is entirely and essentially our fault in permitting the noble art to degenerate in front of our eyes when we know that we alone can arrest its decay and infuse a soul giving impetus to the cause.

We preach and maintain that our music is the most beautiful and is the source of all other musics—but where and how is one to acquire it—is the first question that arises in the mind of the interested enquirer and when there is no satisfactory reply forthcoming he begins to wonder if there did exist such a glorious art at any time. His enthusiasm wavers his spirits are damped and then he takes the fatal step of clutching a any hybrid notions that are imparted to him by a dabbler and more mischief is created.

No time to be lost.

The second reason for concentrating our entire efforts towards the Academy is that owing to the demoralized state of the art general chaotic hesitation and confusion prevails in the minds of all. The worthy Panditts bring out certain points in the technique that are under dispute and meet odd intervals in these conferences and settle these points only to bring out many more with the results that the matter is dragged on without any practical development without giving the matter any definite shape to educate the masses and establish its great prestige. I for one am inclined to think that we have wasted too much time and that we cannot afford to waste another precious moment. Let us all then unite and co-operate Let us start the great campaign! Let us found the Academy of our music—and let the Academy control all matters belonging to "Music" and expound its wonderful history and impart its marvellous technique all who are desirous of knowledge—and where the learned Pandits will meet together and do away with the differences—and where we shall hold conferences and demonstrances for the benefit of the public.

In Europe and America I came in close contact with the musical people and I was privileged enough to speak in the Sorbonne University and in almost all the Educational and social circles of the United States. I was instrumental in dispelling the erroneous opinions they held with regards to our music—not only that but the musical geniuses of to-day whose opinions are worthy of respect are beginning to believe that for inspiration they will have to come to us.

Du Bussy for the first time in the history of European music has inserted tonal gradations and unequal rythm in his glorious compositions. John Powell is composing an Opera based upon Indian Music. So that there is a veritable stir and a great desire has been created to know something more about this exquisite science in those countries. To gain knowledge they must come to our Academy.

The Practical Vision.

Now taking it for granted that our combined energies should be directed towards the one end—let me give you a mental vision of the Academy as I saw it years ago and as I see it very well-defined to-day.

The Academy will be a group of buildings costing 7 lakhs or more—built on spacious perfect acoustics in the demonstration hall alone. Indian style will be retained inside and outside—with the necessary modern equipments for general comfort of living and perfect accoustics in the demonstration halls for additional charm and effects of music. That it shall be recognized universally as the only one institution of its kind and shall not possibly be confused with the other existing schools which go under the name of Academies. It shall be founded in an important centre of India (I had suggested Dehli in 1916, from the historic and artistic point of view), and that in due course it should have branches spread all over for masses education.

The main building will comprise of a magnificent concert-hall to seat 2,000 people or more—with complete stage and acoustic manipulations for the purpose of holding conferences-lectures-dramas recitals and concerts. There will also be a smaller hall for the daily use of lectures. There will be two libraries one for the students which will contain text-books, music magazins and general literature on Accidental and Oriental Musics; the other library will be a part of the museum and will contain original manuscripts, or copies where the originals are not available and other important works—(all having the seal of the Academy), for the use of the scholar and the research worker. There will be no circulating library at present—but when more Academies are formed in the different centres—copies of valuable owrks may be sent—the originals always remaining in Dehli as being the seat of the chief Academy. The Museum will contain paintings of valuable subjects and instruments, modern and old. There will be a gramophone room with proper mechanical contrivances for recording purposes and a complete set of Indian and European records will be kept. (Here I may tell you that I have no liking whatsoever for Machines-made music. It points to the degeneracy of mankind—but being in the age that we are, I suppose one cannot but be dragged into it.) All subtlety and beauty expression is lost in the horrible gratir noise, but I am told by one of our Pandit that it has its utilitarian value. If it doe exist—I am sure it must be infinitesimal. We must use it only under compulsion and th student must be made to look upon it with just horror! Then there will be the usua retiring-rooms, waiting-room, offices and teaching-rooms in the Main building.

Scattered in the compound at appropriate distances will be the dwelling-houses for the members of the faculty, students and staff A Hindu and Muslim caterer will meet the food requirements of the residents. A warden should be kept to look after the general management and cleanliness of the premises and a secretary should be kept for prompt execution and discipline. Both should women. Then there will be a work-shop for repairing instruments and other odd work carpentry, and a press where the manuscripts will be copied, music-journal will b issued and all matter connectd with the Academy will be printed.

There will be suitable accommodations fo the servants and conveyances.

I said that the Academy will cost 7 lakh or more. The endowment fund will be lakhs, so that it should be entirely self-supporting—should be free from any commercia or personal motives—should provide premie instruction. In short maximum advantages should be given at minimum charges.

sum of 4 lakhs will be kept for books, instruments and other incidental expenses There will be a reserve fund of 2 lakhs. Thi makes a sum of 25 lakhs or more—and presently I shall tell you how we can collec this sum." The Institute of musical-a shall be endowed and incornorated. It shal be established to provide thorough consisten and comprehensive courses at moderate an uniform fees. It shall also prescribe the combination of subjects in each course and shall make every student who places himself under its guidance a sharer in the benefit of the endowment. The courses shall b planned to include everything necessary the acquisition of mastery in every branch of the musical branch. They shall procee by carefully graded steps from the stages o fundamental preparatory through successi years of development of the well equipp teacher or of the young artist for public experiences.

Endowment.

Through the help of the endowment, th Institute will be conducted entirely in the interests of the students and be free fro all commercial and personal motives. Th fees shall be moderate and will by no means cover the cost of instruction; the endowment will meet the deficiency. It would also be enabled to assemble many advantage not otherwise attainable and would, therefore, be placed in a position to secure th services of teachers of the highest excellenc prohibitive to most students. Excepting the theoretical subjects, instruction shall individual. In addition to the direct teaching the student shall be constantly surrounded by artistic and educational influenc calculated to broaden his general knowledge and to improve his taste and judgment The school shall stand for regularity and discipline (lacking in private teaching), an thus help to form and strengthen character Most of all it shall recognise the importan of cultivating the mental powers in the students of an art frequently charged with over stimulating the emotion,

Orchestral Music.

In order to give young men who show decided talent for wind instruments an opportunity to perfect the performance and to reach the full artistic mastery of several instruments, lesson should be given in orchestra courses. The works of symphonic masters should be systematized and studied and the foundation of an excellent routine should be laid in the constant practice of classical literature, (perhaps to be created). There are many religious and social events where an orchestra alone meets the requirements and no other kind of music.

The Course.

Concerning the duration of the course of study it must be remembered that it will be governed by the natural ability—the working capacity—the available time and the quantity and quality of the previous instruction of the individual student. Students who fail throught want of capacity or industry to accomplish satisfactory results fail successively twice, to pass examinations shall not be allowed to continue their studies in the Institute.

General Knowledge & Appreciation of Music.

Lectures and recitals given at the Institute will form an integral part of the students' work. Some of it will be obligatory, and all will be free of access. These advantages will be grouped under the title Music.' These will cover the History an "General Knowledge and Appreciation Technique" thorough. It will particularly be offered to those who though they themselves may not be able to sing, play or compose, nevertheless being true lovers of music desire to learn something about it and to listen to it understandingly. Subscribers the General Knowledge and Appreciation Course will have admission to all the musica and social events, and also to the libraries There will be 4 classes of students in th Academy. *Firstly*, the dayscholars and the boarders. *Secondly*, those who are unable do anything themselves but are desirous know something. *Thirdly*, there will be series of instructive performances during th season where people from all parts of the world will attend by tickets at popular prices—either for single performances or th whole season. This will be the "Mass-Education." *Fourthly*, the professional class who will by no means be associated with th ordinary students but will undergo a special "Teachers' course of a more or less privat nature.

Prize and Diplomas.

The endowment fund will provide annual prizes and scholarships to those, deserving such distinction and for the furtherance their "Musical Career." Certificates Diplomas will be awarded to those who giv proof of their maturity in successful public recitals and before musicians of standing.

general conception of the classical European Music cis necessary for broadening the out look. Theirs is entirely 'Harmonic while ours is "Melodic." The compositions of th Genii, Brahms, Bach, Wager, Beethove Meyerbeer, Chopin and others are extremel lofty and beautiful to say the least. Som bits are "Divine!" Any exquisite idea portrayed entirely in music and our studen must be able to comprehend them for thei own advantage and benefit.

Dignified and Indian.

The "Tone" of the Academy should be very dignified and thoroughly Indian. N hybrid European influence should mar the harmony of 'Aestheticsm.' Unfortunately English will have to be adopted as a general means of comprehension but that cannot be avoided, The buildings will be in the Indo-Saracenic. style. Th grounds will be laid out in the "Paradise-Garden" manner, of the Persians. An old-world-air will pervade the premises. The very atmosphere will be laden with the lingering perfume of the ancient days, when India belonged to the Indians. Every book and article belonging to the Academy shall have the "seal" of the Academy. Something which needs our immediate attention is the 'mannerism' of the performer. Contortions of the limb, rolling of eye-balls throwing up of hands, jumping, breaking of heart-strings, is exactly the impression a foreigner would get if he has never heard nor seen an Indian musician before. An other matter whic his equally important the "Expression" in the voice of the singer. the deservin students and shoolars with th "Technique" only that they actually murder what is the "soul of music," i.e. Expression and Modulation of voice to suit the occasion, the time of the song, just as they used to do in the ancient days!

Distinction and Honor should be paid to the deserving students and sholars with th appellations of books such as Gooni Naik—Gaik—Pandit, acording to the custom of th olden days.

Funds.

With regards to collect the money, the sum of 25 lakhs, of Rs. seems to be formidable on considering the terrible demands on everybody's purse to-day, but the method that I am going to propose is such that it will by no means be a burden to any single individual—but it shall afford an opportunity to all enthusiasts to take an equally active part in the Nation's Art cause.

We shall divide India into five parts Each part will be made responsible for realizing 100. Rs, from 5000 people, which means 5 lakhs. ! This by no means that we should refuse voluntary contributions, but it certainly prevents the usual door to door begging.

FIJI COLONISING SCHEME.

DEPUTATION SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Colonization Committee appointed by the Imperial Legislative Council concluded its labours to-day. Regarding the Fiji Colonization Scheme, it adopted a resolution recommending the Government of India to take a favourable view, provided that after having obtained from the Fiji Government guarantees similar to those of the British Guiana deputation, three competent persons tested the scheme on the spot and recommended satisfactorily.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

WAKF HELD VALID.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Husseinbhai Cassimbhai ..... Plaintiff

v.

The Advocate-General of Bombay and others. ..... Defendant

This was an originating summons taken out by the plaintiff for the construction of a deed of partition and for a declaration as to whether a valid wakf had been created by it.

His Lordship in giving his judgment that the deed of partition was executed by the heirs of Hussenbhai Ebimnajee Tamboli on the 1st of June 1899 and by it they divided his estate. The heirs were the widow, the sister and the parental uncle; and the estate was divided into three parcels, one of which was allotted to each heir. The parcel allotted to the sister Lalbai consisted of two houses, one in Teli Gully and the other in Nagdevi Road. The uncle and widow relinquished all claim to this parcel and Lalbai covenanted that the entire parcel should become her property absolutely from the date of the deed and she further covenanted to spend one-fourth of the same charity and for the spiritual benefit of the deceased performing the ceremony of Agiarie Maulood and other charities as the deceased used to make and that she constitutes and declares herself a trustee of the said one-fourth for the said purposes." This is the portion of the deed to which the originating summons relates.

Now it seems to me clear that the surrender of the coheirs in favour of Lalbai and Lalbai's covenant to become owner transferred the entire dominion of this parcel to Lalbai. This surrender and the covenant are equivalent to a gift and acceptance which is a valid transfer as between coheirs of undivided property—Mahomad Buksh Khan v. Hosseini Bibi I. L R. 15 Calc. 684.

Lalbai having complete dominion of the parcel was competent to dedicate it by way of wakf.

According to Abu Yusuf she can do so a mere declaration but according to Imam Mahmad the wakf is not complete until the has been delivery of possession.

The authority of Abu Yusuf on this point has received preference in this Court in the case of Abdul Rajak v. Bai Jimbabai 14 Bom. L. Reporter 295. Imam Mahomed goes the length of saying that a wakf cannot be created of an undivided share of property. This is the result of his opinion that transfer of possession is necessary for the completion of a wakf. But wakf of undivided shares in property are common. Fahoa Alamgiri prefers Abu Yusuf's opinion that such wakf are valid Baillie p. 564—Wilson 4th edition page 362.

It seems, therefore, that Abu Yusuf's opinion is the correct opinion and in the present case the settler having appointed herself Mutawali or trustee, I doubt if even Imam Mahomed would require transfer of possession.

It is settled law that a settlor may appoint himself Mutawali, and the words of the deed quoted above are an explicit declaration of trust and the purposes are such as recognised by Mahomedan Law—Wilson, para. 323A.

His Lordship held that the wakf was valid and referred to the Commissioner to ascertain what amount should be set apart for the wakf and to frame a scheme for the purposes of the wakf; and to recommend the names of five persons to be appointed trustees.

Costs and further directions reserved.

Mr. Pettigara appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faiz Tyabjee appeared for the Advocate-General.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendants.

CHARGE OF GRIEVOUS HURT.

ACCUSED GETS SIX WEEKS.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Clien charged one Aslak Sahebzad Ali an up-country Musalman with attempting to murder Babu Abu Musafar another up-country Mahomedan by cutting his abdomen with a pen knife. It appeared from the evidence that the complaint was employed in the establishment of one Amzadali, an embroider under whom was working another young lad. The accused was on very intimate terms with the lad but Amzadali, the employer, would not like it and he asked the accused not to come to his shop and talk to the lad. On the 5th of September last, he saw the accused talking to the lad in his shop whence he (Amzadali) was absent for a while. At this Amzadali flew into rage, abused the accused and gave him a slap on the cheeck. The accused returned the slap and a scuffle ensued during the course of which the complainant came to the spot and separated the combatants. A short while after that, Amzadali and the complainant were going out in a gharry when the accused all of a sudden jumped into the gharry and thrust a penknife into the complainant's abdomen causing a wound 1¼" inches long and ¾" inches deep. The man was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained 12 days for treatment and the accused absconded from Bombay the same night.

The accused who was subsequently arrested at Agra on the 28th January. last and brought back to Bombay for trial, pleaded guilty but said that as he was being assaulted by the complainant and Amzadali and as the former was sitting on his chest, he stabbed him (complainant) in self defence.

His worship on the strength of the evidence changed the charge of attempting to murder to that of causing grievous hurt by a pen knife under considerable provocation in a scuffle, and convicted the accused accordingly and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

Mr. H. K. Tejani, pleader, defended the accused in this case.

BOLSHEVIKS AND LABOUR,

A CAUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Now that the Bolsheviks can no longer plead the Military pressure of counter revolutionaries as an excuse for the maintenance of their exaggerated despotism, they have fallen back upon the plea of economic necessity. Their plans for the conversion of the Russian people into a nation of labour slaves have already been announced and the information now comes to hand that the Labour Army must continue in existence for several years. Discipline of the most iron rigidity is to be instituted and enforced, according to the Bolshevik leader Zinovyeff, so that the Russian millions may be compelled to work in restoring order out of the chaos, which has resulted from the revolution. Labour, far from being free, is faced with the prospect of a tyranny more intolerable, because less rational than anything which pre-revolutionary Russia could show.

MOSLEM INDIA'S CLAIM.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

At the concluding sitting of the 3rd. All India Khilafat Conference the following manifesto, containing the claim of Moslem India in regard to the question of the Khilafat and the Holy Places of Islam, the arguments which it is based and the consequences whi would follow from a wrong decision about th claim was unanimously adopted:

MANIFESTO.

By the Third All-India Khilafat Conference Bombay.

I.—THE MOSLEM CLAIM.

The claim on behalf of Mahomedans India in connection with the Turkish Peace Terms may be divided into two section:

1. Regarding the Khilafat; and
2. Regarding what is called "Jazirat-ul-Arab" and the Holy Places Islam.

The claim regarding the Khilafat consists in leaving the Turkish Empire as it was at the time of the outbreak of the war except that, although the allegations of Turkish misrule are not admitted, the non-Turkish nationalities may, if they so desire, be guaranteed autonomous government, within the Ottoman Empire, consistently with the dignity of a sovereign state.

The second section of the claim consists in the sovereignty over "Jasirat-ul-Arab" i.e. Arabia as defined by Moslem religious authorities, and the custody of the Holy Places of Islam. Arabia as thus defined is bounded by the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates and the Tigris. The Holy Places include the three sacred Harams, namely, Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem and the Holy Shrines, namely, Najaf Karbala, Samarra, Kasimain and Baghdad. In reality this claim is included in the first, but it is distinguishable from it in that the custody of the Holy Places has ever since the establishment of Islam been under the Khilafat and unlike the boundary of the latter, which has fluctuated from time to time, has never suffered any diminution whatsoever. This claim does not exclude genuine Arab self-Government, but it does exclude the present arrangement because those who know, understand the unreality behind it. The claim now said to be made by Sharif Hussain and by Amir Feisal is inconsistent in fact with their acceptance of even the spiritual sovereignty of the Khalifa.

II, ARGUMENT.

The claim is primarily based upon the religious requirements and the sentiments of the Mahomedans of India in common with those of Mahomedans all the world over, and is supported, so far as the Khilafat, the Harams and "Jasirat-ul-Arab" are concerned by testimony from the Quran the traditions of the Prophet, and for the rest by other religious authority. It is further supported regarding the Holy Places by the deliberate declaration of the Government of India / on behalf of His Majesty's Government, as also the Governments of France and Russia, of second November 1914, which says:—"In view of the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought about by the ill advised unprovoked and deliberate action of the Otteman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty' Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the post of Jedda. in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal subjects. At the present of His Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of religious character is involved, these Holy Places and Jedda will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military Forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments, of France and Russia have given them similar assurances." The great regard paid in this declaration to the sentiments of His Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects is specially note worthy. On the 5th January 1918, Mr. Lloyd George, claiming to speak in the name of the whole Empire, made the following remarkable pronouncement:—"We are not fighting to deprive Turkey of Constantinople or of the rich renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which were predominantly noteworthy. On the 5th January 1918, 12th point in his message to the Congress dated 8th January 1918 is in equally emphatic term, viz., that the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured of secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities now under Turkish rule should be assured security of life and autonomous development."

Thus a reduction of the Mahomedan claim by hair's breadth will not only be a violation of the deepest religious feelings of the Mahomedans but will also be a flagrant violation of the solemn relevant declarations and pledges made or given by responsible statesmen representing Allied and Associated Powers and given at a time when they were desirous of enlisting the support of the Mahomedan people and soldiery.

III. CONSEQUENCE.

It is necessary to state the likely consequences of a wrong decision on the part of the Imperial Government or the Allied and Associated Powers. The claim is supported by practically the whole of the Hindu population of India. It has assumed therefore an Indian national status. The population of the British Empire is predominantly Hindu-Mahomedan, as will appear from the following figures:—

Total population 445,000,000.

Hindus:—217 millions.

Moslems:—(In India) 66,647,000 (b) outside India but within the Empire:— 33,353,000.

The policy of the British Government has been definitely stated to be that of making India an equal partner. Recent events have awakened India to a sense of dignity. In these circumstances, the British Empire as one consisting of free nationalities can only hold together if the just and fair demands of each component part of the Empire in regard to matters which are of concern to a large section of its people are adequately satisfied. It is therefore urged that the British Ministers are bound not merely to press the Mahomedan or rather the Indian claim before the Supreme Council, but to make it their own. If, however, for any reason whatsoever they fail to do so and the Supreme Council also fails to perform its elementary duty of giving effect to the declarations that brought about an Armistice, it is futile to expect peace in India, and the Khilafat Conference will fail in its duty if it hesitated to warn his Majesty's Ministers that an affront put upon the 7 crores of Mahomedans in India supported by 23 crores of Hindus and others will be incompatible with an expectation of blind loyalty. Beyond that, it is impossible for the Conference to foresee the results. It may be added that even if the members of the Conference attempted seriously to pacify the Mahomedan mind, it is futile to expect that they would succeed in healing the wound that would be made in the heart of Mahomedan India by the denial of justice and breach of pledges in a matter of vital importance to that community.

PROPOSED GRADUATES' FAMILY FUND

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following few lines in the columns of your widely circulated paper and extend your sympathy, for the benefit of all graduates.

The present system of education has such suicidal effect on graduates that they come out in the world short of money and life. Many of them have to bid good-bye to the world in the prime of their careers leaving their families crawling in the levels of extreme poverty and debt.

It is the duty of every graduate to help such bereaved families. But during these times of increasing necessities and the consequent perils of living, it is impossible to help single-handed. I pray, therefore, to all in graduates brothers to raise this question urgent necessity and to organise a "Family Fund" for the families of deceased graudates on the same footing of, or with some alterations in, "All Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeon Family Fund."

Thanking you in anticipation —Yours, etc.

AMBASHANKER K. BHATT.

AMBASHANKER K. BHATT, B.A.,

Aden Camp (Arabia) Feb 10.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please give publicity to the following for the benefit of the trading public?

Owing to heavy and unprecedented fluctuations in exchange the loss which the trading community is undergoing, goes without saying, most of the cotton merchants of the Punjab and elsewhere have no knowledge of how the rise and fall in exchange effects the different markets of the world and what the exchange itself is! Under the circumstances most of the profits go into the pockets (already filled) of the middlemen and foreigners, who have studied the exchange question throughly and in whose hands all the information lies. Indian merchants, take into consideration the production and consumption of a commodity whilst trading but they do not know that there is something like exchange too to be taken into consideration. The only thing under the current fluctuations of exchange the merchants can do is to stop all business till the Government fixes a certain rate of exchange. In case the merchants do not stop the foreign business and agitate for the fixity of exchange then the result is not far to be seen.—Yours etc.,

A MERCHANT.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

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CIGARETTES
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BOMBAY. No. 3.

LIBERALISM AND LABOUR.

RAPPROACHMENT ADVOCATED.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

The fact that Mr. Asquith will be opposed at Paisley by a Labour candidate, and the the contest there will probably be in effect one between them, says the "Manchester Guardian," raises once more in rather an acute form the question, which was raised at Spen Valley and is being raised also at Ashton-under-Lyne, of the relations of Liberalism to Labour. The conflict between them is unfortunate and largely unreal. For many years a serious factor in our electoral politics, it now threatens to become the dominant question. Labour is growing confident and everywhere taking the offensive. Liberalism, weakened by the artificial, or emergency, division arising out of the war and by the failure of its accredited leaders to grasp the vital issues of the Peace, stands on its defence. The two parties are in large measure cancelling one another's efforts and, notwithstanding some recent successes, are on the whole leaving the field the common enemy. Yet the real divergencies of aim and principle between Liberals and Labour men are far less than the cleavage between either of them and the Coalition. This fact is so notorious that voters regularly pass from one camp to the other as they think the Liberal or Labour candidate has the best chance of being returned. The two parties take in the main the same view of foreign and Imperial affairs. They are united on the most urgent question of the day—opposition to military rule. They are agreed in energetic measures of social progress. The point on which they are supposed to differ may be summed up in a single word—nationalisation. It was on this question that Mr. Lloyd George thought to establish the real line of political cleavage in his speech at Manchester. He wished to bring the Liberals into his fold as at bottom individualists, leaving Labour outside as committed to forms of State ownership which would destroy individual initiative. Mr. Lloyd George's appeal has met with no response from the Liber rank and file, who must in many cases have been supporting Labour candidates at recent elections where no Liberal was standing. The reason is very simple. It is that for practical as distinct from speculative purposes the distinction is a false one.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONALISATION.

It is true that Socialist believe in the nationalisation of the means of production a political end in itself. It is true that there are many Socialists in the Labour party, and that they have succeeded in committing very representative Labour bodies, such as the Trade Unions Congress, to abstract resolutions in this sense. It is also true that as principle of politics this would be rejected the bulk of Liberals. But in this form the whole controversy is academic, and if in politics we refused to fight side by side with anyone until we have satisfied ourselves that his speculative views on first principles agreed with our own we should find very few allies and should certainly never achieve a working majority. For our part we do not believe that the Labour party or any group which wishes to exert a serious influence in political life could approach the question of nationalisation wholesale. As a practical problem the question arises in this or that particular industry. As a matter of fact it has arisen in the case of two great industries during the past twelve months. Now we cannot believe that Labour men would advocate the nationalisation of mines or railways until they believed that as a practical proposition railways would be advantageously run and mines advantageously exploited under State ownership without the stimulus of competition or private profit. Nor can we believe that Liberals on their side, if convinced that mines and railways could be well managed on such basis, would have any hesitation in supporting what would be called nationalisation. The difference is merely one of emphasis or ulterior aims. In the minds of the more advanced section of the Labour party these experiments would have peculiar value as steps towards a progressive scheme of nationalisation. In the minds of Liberals they would stand by themselves. If they worked well they would undoubtedly be used as argumen and precedents for further experiments the same direction, but no one calling hims a Liberal object to learn from experience The Liberal attitude to nationalisation take to be that in so far as it goes well deserves further trial. It has to be judged its merits in each case as a working method of industry.

Furthermore, every intelligent Labour man whether he call himself Socialist or not, is this time aware that nationalisation is a term covering more than one meaning. Even the present Government has consented to the nationalisation of minerals, and draws the line at the national management of mines while even as to management it is forced by the circumstances to admit the necessity of considerable degree of control. Now ownership is one form of nationalisation. Centralised management from Whitehall is anothe form of nationalisation. Management by the workers of all grades in an industry subject to State supervision is a third, and there are other variations which might be distinguished. No intelligent Socialist at this stag could expect us to vote aye or no on the indefinite proposal of nationalisation. All are aware that the nationalisation of mines or railways must be put into practical shape. What the public will want to see before accepting any such scheme is that it gives th mass of the workers a collective interest in the prosperity of the undertaking which will relieve the existing causes of dispute, and at the same time that it does not put them collectively into a position to exploit the public either by high prices or slack work. If these conditions are satisfied there are obvious economies in the unification which will become possible.

WHY NOT WRITE?

If these views are sound the question of nationalisation, so far as it bears on practical politics, is quite falsely described as an issue in controversy between Liberalism and Labour. It is an issue for the constructive minds among those who advocate the proposal. If they can devise practical schemes of nationalisation such as will make the workers partners with the public—partners with a community of interest—rather than rebellious subjects, their schemes will be welcomed without regard to party by all who care for peace and progress. The question is not so much whether we shall nationalise as how we shall nationalise and what we shall nationalise. By what means and in what industries may the evident advantages of production in the public interest be purged of the drawbacks which have hitherto made men prefer competition for private profit, in spite of its obvious shortcomings? That is a question to which different answers will be given according to the methods propounded and to the nature and circumstances of whatever industry is under consideration. If nationalisation were pushed by doctrinaires without regard to such questions it would certainly become a dividing line. As actually propounded, it is regarded by Liberals as a matter for detailed discussion or the elaboration of a workable scheme. Is it not time that the facts were honestly faced and that Liberalism and Labour ceased to cut each other's throats?

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"POLITICAL FERMENT IN AJMERE."

A LETTER CONTRADICTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Feb. 16.

The letter entitled "Political Ferment in Ajmer," published in the "Leader" of the 15th instant is absolutely wrong and misleading. There are no "Moderates" or "Extremists" here. Ajmer public respects both leaders. Resolutions expressing a desire to hold a conference were passed in three different public meeting attended by thousands. The letter was sent by the Indian Association, a truely representative body of public, not by one man. Now, it is unanimously resolved in the District Congress Committee also to held a conference on the 26th, 27th and 28th March. Old leaders were never boycotted. Only the Secretary of the Congress Committee has been changed in the last election; the retiring President was re-elected and the Secretary was elected as Vice-President but he himself refused to accept the office. A representative Hindu-Mahomedan deputation is waiting upon the Hon. the Chief Commissioner on the 20th instant regarding Reforms.

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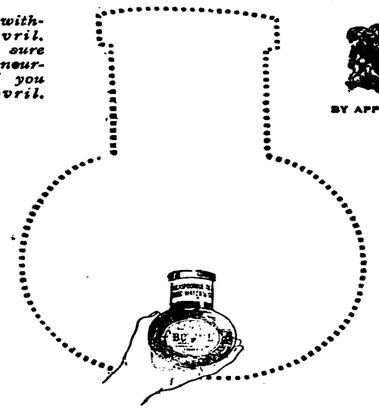

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INDIAN PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

REPLY OF ADDRESS FROM SIR C. ARMSTRONG.

The following is the reply of Sir Charles Armstrong Chairman of the Board of Directors, G. I. P. Ry. to the address presented by a deputation that lately waited on him, consisting of the Hon. Joint Secretary of the I. P. and T. R. Association and other gentlemen:—

To, Hansraj Pragji Thakersey Esqr., The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Fort, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 6th February and subsequent discussions at the interview with yourself and other representatives of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, I new, as promised, reply briefly to the matters raised in your letter under reference, to which you have invited my attention.

Overcrowding in trains:—The necessity of increasing the passengers' train service has received this Company's continual attention since the termination of the war, and all possible steps, with the available engine power and rolling stock, have been taken to increase the service. Since 1st April, by the introduction of additional new trains and the reintroduction of trains cancelled during the war, the passenger train mileage has been increased by one hundred and thirty-six thousand miles per month. Further development will be possible when the additional supplies of engines and rolling stock now on indent are received.

In regard to an increased local train service during the morning and evening periods when businessmen are coming into and returning from Bombay, which you particularly refer to, we are limited by the platform capacity at Victoria Terminus, and the line capacity between Victoria Terminus and Byculla, and I much regret that little or no relief as regards increased local train service during these periods is possible until such time as the quadrupling is extended into Victoria Terminus. I may mention that concurrently with this extension, we are pushing on with a scheme for the electrification of the loc service lines, which will permit of a more rapid and extended service than that possible under the existing traction.

With regard to the suggestion that the congestion in the third class on the local service might be ameliorated by a reduction in the accommodation provided for first class passengers, I would point out that only a very limited accommodation is at present provided on these trains for first-class passengers averaging 20 seats only per train. This accommodation is not infrequently fully required, and any possible reduction would be so small as to provide very little amelioration for the congestion in the third class. Your proposal that an additional vehecle might be attached to more of the local trains is being investigated. At present that is only possible on trains stopping only at the main stations, such as Thana, Kurla, and Byculla, which have long platforms. At other stations the additional vehicle would exceed the length of the platforms and constitute a grave danger to passengers travelling in it.

In reference to the suggested partial relief on through trains by equipping third class carriages with upper berths and overhead racks for luggage, I enclose a blue print of the latest design for third class carriages on this Railway. It will be seen that it provides upper bunks and overhead racks for luggage, and also a single centre seat, thus allowing considerably more space for passengers.

The suggestion that the requirement on through pasenger trains for additional second class accommodation might be met by increasing the second class accommodation and reducing the first-class will receive the consideration of the Traffic Department. Such changes are already made when possible at terminal stations on the known previous booking.

Inter Class:—Inter-class accommodation is already provided on certain of the more important trains over this Railway. This Railway, with its ghats and heavy grades, limited to a smaller train load than most the Railways, and it is thought that the allocation of an additional class out of the existing third class accommodation, likely to run empty or only partially occupied, would act detrimentally to and add to the congestion of the third-class traffic, which, as you have already alleged, unused first-class accommodation does in regard to congestion of second class traffic.

Railway Fares:—In view of the increased cost of working Railways both as regard labour and material, I cannot hold out hope of any reduction in the present fares, and with regard to the introduction of cheap week-end tickets and other tickets at concession rates, this would not, I think, be advisable at present as it would only add to the existing congestion on passenger trains, to which you have drawn my attention.

Ticket Office:—As notified at p. 79 of the G. I. P. coaching guide, the booking offices at all large stations are kept open for the issue of tickets day and night and at other stations tickets can be purchased at any time during the day and two hours before the departure of a passenger train at night. Your contention, I understand, is that these orders in regard to "other stations" are frequently not adhered to and this matter will receive the attention of the Traffic Department.

Your suggestion that there should be separate booking-office for ladies at important stations will be investigated by the General Traffic Manager. In this connection, I would point out that at noearly all large stations, in addition to the booking-offices at stations, there are usually City Booking Offices and at both these places it is possible for Indian ladies travelling unaccompanied and desirous of avoiding any possible crush at the booking office at train time to purchase their tickets in advance any time during the day on which they propose travelling.

Waiting Rooms:—No extension of the present accommodation for additional rooms is possible in the existing building at Victoria Terminus, but separate waiting rooms for Indans and Europeans are being provided in the new extension to be erected in connection with the quadrupling of the line into Victoria Terminus Station.

Masjid Bunder Station:—This station will be entirely remodelled in connection with the extension of the quadrupling into Victoria Terminus Station, and the entry of the Harbour Branch Overhead Railway into Victoria Terminus. The remodelling plans provide for three large covered island platforms, a large entrance hall, booking and parcel offices, etc. Your request that pending the erection of the new station, waiting rooms should be built to the present station will receive attention.

The request for waiting room accommodation for third-class passengers for interchanged and local traffic at Dadar, will be looked into.

Refreshment Rooms:—We are proceeding as rapidly as possible with the provision of Hindoo and Mahomedan Refreshment Rooms at the important stations on the line. These at Victoria Terminus will be provided in the building already referred to. Such rooms have already been opened at:—Bhusaval, Khandva, Itarsi, Agra Cantonment, Muttra, Bandera, Wardha, Dhond and Kurduwadi; and are being provided at Manmad, Jhansi, Poona and Wadi.

Station Officials:—Your suggestion in this connection will receive attention. It is already a requirement by the Administration from the Station Staff, but the attendance of the Station Officials may, as you will readily understand, be interfered with by other demands made on them.

Wagon Supply:—Additional wagons are being obtained. The delay in supplementing our stock of these vehicles has been due to the war and to the subsequent delays in obtaining delivery from Manufacturers. Contigent with the supply of wagons, as a relief for the demands for Railway transport, is of course the line capacity, which at present is perhaps a more important factor on most Railways in controlling the position than even increased wagon supply.

I much appreciate your assurance that the aim of your Association is not merely to criticise Railway working, but to offer useful and feasible suggestions for the general improvement of passenger travel and to co-operate with the Railway in bringing these about.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) C. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman,
Board of Directors.

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NOTICE.

THE RATAN CHROME TANNERIES LIMITED, MADRAS.

With reference to the Prospectus Advertisement appearing in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" of the 11th instant, **the closing date** of the subscription list is extended from the 16th February to **Monday, the 23rd February 1920** at the request of investors in Bombay Presidency and elsewhere.

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if it has cured 23,000 individuals suffering from various diseases. Amritdhara cures any and every disease. A panacea for the world with wonderful powers is Amritdhara. The infallible remedy the best household medicine, the elixir of all, the one-in-all remedy—all these summed up in one word—"AMRITDHARA." It is Rs. 2-8 a phial. Descriptive booklet "Amrit" free. Write at one

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"GOLDEN STILL"
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It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

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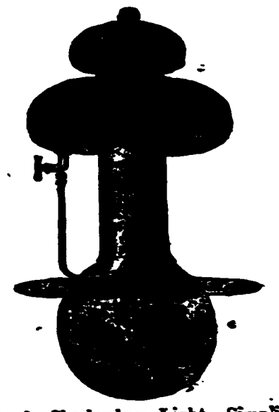

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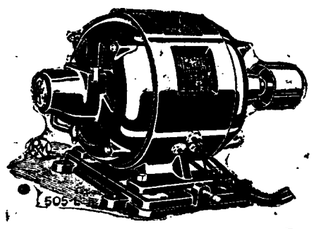

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
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THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.
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"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
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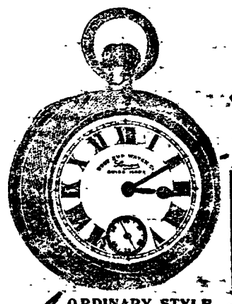

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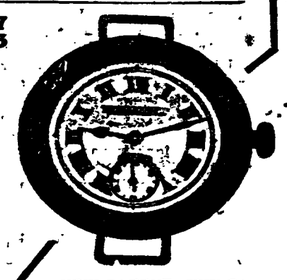

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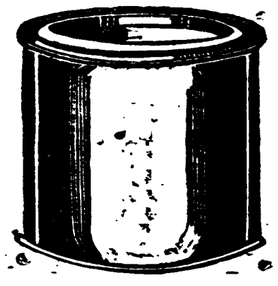

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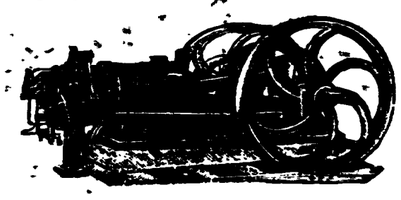

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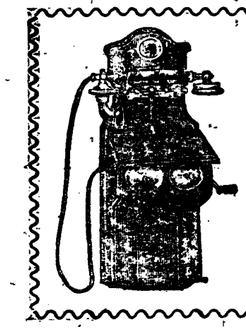

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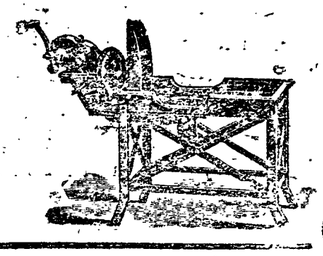

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by [illegible] BELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.